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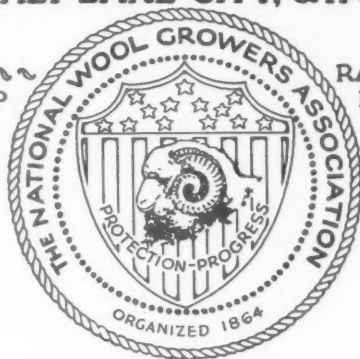
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The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

COMPREHENSIVE REPORTS OF
AND ACTIVITIES OF SHEEP

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Vol. XV No. 10

OCTOBER, 1925

**The Senate Committee Hearings
Can We Maintain a Steady Lamb Market
Ranchmen's Roundup at Texas Experiment Station
Australian Merinos In California
The Indiana Lamb Improvement Plan
Comparative Profits from Early Spring Lambs
and Lambs Marketed in the Autumn**



THE MARCH OF PROGRESS AT DENVER

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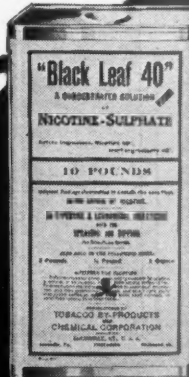
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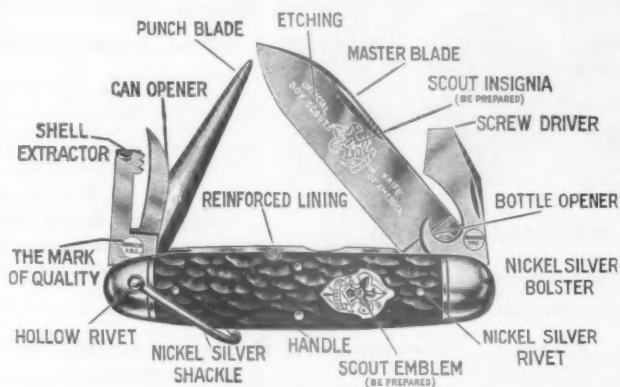
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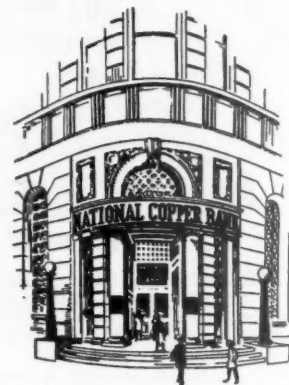


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Reference: Lincoln County Wool Growers Association, Kemmerer, Wyo.

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Refrigerator cars and branch houses constitute the backbone of the system of wholesaling meat. Refrigerator cars make possible a nation-wide trade in fresh meats. They are equipped with ice tanks and a cooling system to keep meat at a uniformly low temperature in transit from packing plants to branch houses and on car routes to smaller communities. It takes thousands of refrigerator cars for the prompt distribution of meat. Railroads which lease them from the packers and maintain icing stations every few hundred miles, charge the packers for refilling the ice tanks en route.

Outside of the immediate neighborhood of a packing plant, refrigerated branch houses are established where the population is sufficient to develop considerable volume of trade. Each branch house maintains a staff of salesmen who solicit orders from retail meat merchants.

In towns or districts where there is not a sufficiently large market for a permanent branch house, the trade is covered by car routes—refrigerator cars traveling regular lanes from packing plants and branch houses and delivering orders previously obtained by traveling salesmen.

In addition to these channels, meat products are also marketed through brokers, wholesalers and jobbers; the final link in the chain from producer to consumer, being the retail merchant.

The aim of Armour and Company in this necessary service of distribution is to develop and maintain the widest possible market for the products of the farmers' livestock.

ARMOUR AND COMPANY
CHICAGO

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

VOL. XV

OCTOBER, 1925

NUMBER 10

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Affairs Of Wool And Sheep

Western Resources:

The outcome of the work of the United States Senate as called for by the Cameron resolution directing hearings and report upon public land matters is likely to result in the announcement, for the first time, of a broad national policy regarding national resources that are not privately owned.

The question of fees for grazing upon the national forests has brought inquiry into the real reason for the fees and the disposition of the sums collected by the federal bureau from lands within the states. Legal students differ as to the right of the states to the full proceeds from all public lands and the resources in and upon them. There seems to be a possibility that the western states may secure recognition of their right to all moneys collected through fees, sales and royalties from the public lands by the national government, which, it is claimed, legally must act only as trustee for the people of the states whose claims to such moneys is sound. Such a test of the law would have the handicap, in the public opinion, of being brought at a very late day—after years of large and unchallenged receipts going from the West into the federal treasury.

Sell the Public Lands?

One Senator has called for discussion of the advisability of passing title of the public lands now used for grazing to the persons making that use. If the Congress should favor such a transfer at a commercial figure, the new owners would have real stability, at the now impossible cost of excessive and unreasonable local taxation. The Wool Grower considers, as it did last summer, that these remnants of the public lands, useful only for grazing, should pass into ownership of those depend-

ent upon them whenever such can safely be done. Certainly no early or necessarily tentative action should create any obstacle to this most necessary final consummation.

As things are, and until the government will sell as stockmen can and dare buy, sound national policy would suggest recognition of the claims to use established in accordance with custom and unwritten law and with the acquiescence and knowledge of the trustee of the legal title.

East and West:

Declaration of the validity of such rights, or the equitable sale of the lands, naturally and properly, would bring many questions from the thirty-seven states in which all lands and contained resources have passed into private ownership. In this question, we properly may term as "easterners," all of our fellow citizens residing east of the public land states. These people also may insist upon the claim of "all the people" to the proceeds of the resources in the West now being administered by the federal government.

The Wool Grower does not believe that this is a case of East versus West. The good American way of open, and perhaps prolonged, discussion will bring agreement as to what is right. The West has a duty, in helping to present its situation and viewpoint to the East.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys has already done a great deal in this educational way, and its proposals will be made in the interests, and from the viewpoint, of the whole country.

The 1926 Lamb Crop:

The Department of Agriculture may perhaps be correct in regard to the price of next year's lambs. Each owner must judge for himself as to the num-

ber of ewes he will breed to produce the next crop. But whatever number he is to place in the breeding flock must be managed and kept for maximum increase.

The percentage yield of the 1926 lamb crop is already largely determined by the condition of the ewes. In the main that is favorable. It must be maintained and improved until the close of the breeding season. Nothing that can happen after that can change the number of lambs to be born, though a great deal of care is necessary to have the lambs born with sufficient strength to live and grow rapidly.

The present is a good time to re-read the article written by R. B. Millin in the September, 1924, issue of the Wool Grower, entitled, "Making the Lamb Crop Larger."

SECRETARY JARDINE'S DECISION IN ARMOUR-MORRIS CASE

The now famous Armour-Morris merger case was brought to a close September 14, 1925, by the decision of Secretary Jardine, which was as follows:

"After careful consideration of the entire record and the arguments of counsel, I find and conclude that the evidence is insufficient to sustain the charges made in the complaint, and therefore this proceeding is dismissed without prejudice, and it is so ordered."

The opening of this case dates back to the fall of 1922, when officials of Armour & Company informed Secretary of Agriculture Wallace that they contemplated the purchase of "the physical properties, business and good will of Morris & Company," and expressed the hope that such transaction would not be in violation of the Packers and Stockyards Act. It was held by the Attorney General that there was nothing in the act to prohibit specifically such a sale, and therefore the Secretary was not required either to approve or disapprove of the purchase in advance of its consummation. The real question was held to be whether after the actual transfer had been made, a violation of the act would occur, especially of that provision which makes it un-

lawful for any packer "to engage in any course of business or do any act for the purpose of or with the effect of manipulating or controlling prices in commerce, or of creating a monopoly in the acquisition of, buying, selling, or dealing in, any article of commerce, or of restraining commerce."

On December 30, 1922, a contract was entered into between Armour & Company and Morris & Company for the purchase of the latter's business, and on February 17, 1923, the Secretary of Agriculture started proceedings against the parties concerned in the transaction, charging a violation of the above provision of the Packers and Stockyards Act. On April 23, 1923, the respondents in the case filed their answer, which specifically denied that they had violated or were violating any of the provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, and further claimed that the "purchase was made in good faith and as an economic and industrial necessity."

The hearings on the case opened at Kansas City, Mo., on April 30, 1923, and were concluded at Chicago on October 31, 1924, with a record of 12,265 typewritten pages and several hundred exhibits. The oral arguments were heard by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine between April 6 and April 11 of the present year, and he issued his order and conclusion on September 14, 1925.

In his decision Secretary Jardine held that the law did not expressly condemn such a purchase as was involved in the proceedings, and that inasmuch as Congress was in possession of the full facts concerning the influence of the so-called Big Five Packers, and knew of the results that might follow such a sale and did not specifically prohibit it, it was not the intent of the law to prevent such sales.

Therefore, the point at issue was whether the purchase had been made "for the purpose or with the effect of manipulating or controlling prices in the buying of live stock in commerce or in the sale and distribution of live-stock products, or of creating a monopoly in the acquisition of, buying, sell-

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

California Wool Growers' Convention—November 6-7, 1925, Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

Pacific International L. S. Exposition—October 31 to November 7, 1925, Portland, Oregon.

International L. S. Exposition—November 28 to December 5, 1925, Chicago.

Idaho Wool Growers' Convention—January 14-15, 1926, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Utah Wool Growers' Convention—January 16, 1926, Salt Lake City, Utah.

National Wool Growers' Convention—January 18-19-20, 1926, Boise, Idaho.

ing, or dealing in such articles in commerce, or of restraining commerce."

Secretary Jardine further declared that there was not sufficient evidence to base a conclusion that the purchase had been made for such a purpose. He said:

"On the contrary, the evidence is persuasive that it was for the purpose of effecting economies in the conduct of Armour respondents' business by reducing overhead expenses and increasing the volume of sales of the finished products."

He further stated:

"The evidence discloses that since the acquisition of Morris & Company by Armour & Company the latter has controlled less than 25 per cent of the federal inspected slaughter and less than that controlled by Swift & Company. The undisputed evidence shows that the competition on the whole in the sale of meats and meat products in interstate commerce has not been diminished. Consequently, the acquisition has not had the effect of creating a monopoly."

In regard to the matter of restraining commerce, the Secretary's decision reads:

"It is obvious that the elimination from business of one competitor resulting from the acquisition of his business by another competitor extinguishes competition between the two and may tend to lessen competition in that field of business, but since the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Standard Oil and Steel cases, it has been settled law that the mere lessening of competition through the acquisition of one competitor by another does not amount to an unlawful restraint of trade or commerce. While Morris & Company has been eliminated as a competitor it does not necessarily follow that competition as a whole has been thereby reduced. It may be said with very good reason that the merger has resulted in making of Armour & Company a more potential competitor of the largest existing packer, Swift & Company."

The evidence and testimony submitted was overwhelmingly in support of the contention that no restraint of commerce had resulted from the merger of the two packing companies.

In conclusion Secretary Jardine stated:

"In the argument before me it was suggested that the lack of change in competitive conditions since the acquisition was

more apparent than real, due, perhaps, to the pendency of this proceeding, and that the real effect of the acquisition on competition would appear after the disposition of this case. Without attempting to forecast the future policy of Armour & Company in the conduct of its business, it is sufficient answer to this suggestion to say that in the event that Armour & Company violates any of the provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act there is ample power and authority in the Secretary of Agriculture under that act to take appreciative and effective action."

LIVE STOCK RATE CASES BEFORE THE COMMISSION

In the case brought before the Interstate Commerce Commission by the American Live Stock Association and the National Wool Growers Association, asking for the establishment of reasonable single-and-joint-line rates on live stock in the territory between the Missouri River and the Pacific Coast (outside of markets), Examiner Mackley, who heard the case, on September 30 submitted his recommendations for the approval of the commission.

In effect, the examiner recommends the so-called Texas scale, established by the commission in I. & S. Docket 958, for application in the plains country west of the Missouri River to the mountains, a 20 per cent higher scale in the mountain territory, and a scale 10 per cent higher than the Texas scale in the Pacific Coast territory. For stocker and feeder cattle or sheep, 80 per cent of these basic rates is recommended.

In many instances there have been no reasonable single- or joint-line rates for the movement of live stock into feed-lots or between ranges in the territory covered by the complaint. Where two or more lines were involved, a combination of local rates was the only basis—and that was frequently prohibitive. The case was brought to correct this situation.

The text of the recommendations had not been received at the time we go to press, but dispatches from Washington indicate that substantially the basis asked for by complainants has been recommended. A more detailed account will appear in the November issue of this magazine.

The Senate Committee Hearings

The western hearings held by the sub-committee of the United States Senate Committee of Public Lands and Surveys terminated at Albuquerque, New Mexico, on October 10.

In all, hearings were held at thirty towns and cities in the eleven western states having national forests and open public domain lands. Four hundred witnesses in all appeared before the committee. Never before has a Congressional committee obtained such a large body of information, nor had the benefit of so many suggestions and carefully thought-out opinions.

Six members of the sub-committee were in attendance at all or part of the hearings. These were Chairman Stanfield, Senators Cameron, Oddie, Kendrick, Dill and Jones. Senator Gooding sat with the committee at the hearing in Idaho and Senator Bratten was in attendance at Albuquerque, New Mexico. Congressmen Arrantz of Nevada, Leatherwood and Colton of Utah, Winters of Wyoming, Taylor of Colorado, and Morrow of New Mexico, were also in attendance at the hearings held in their respective states.

There has been a disposition in some quarters to belittle the work of the committee, but to one who followed the hearings in detail, it seems certain that unusual good was accomplished. The fact of the hearings being held prompted conferences and discussions by numerous representatives of interests all over the entire country. A large proportion of the witnesses presented prepared statements embodying the views and recommendations of associations, not only of stockmen, but also of sportsmen, irrigationists and civic organizations.

The eastern papers that have commented upon the plan and conduct of the hearings, as reported in the Literary Digest of October 3, appear to have labored under a serious misunderstanding. Reclamation matters were given very scanty attention by the committee. The principal aim of the Senators was to inform themselves and

to work out a plan for the improvement of administration of affairs upon unoccupied government lands and also to come to decision, if possible, as to the disposition of the remaining government lands not reserved for specific purposes. Only in one or two states where local interests were especially insistent was any time allowed for testimony from witnesses principally concerned with irrigation matters.

Hearings were held for examination of affairs in two national parks. In California a number of witnesses and lengthy arguments were presented in opposition to the plan of the National Park Service for enlarging the areas of the Sequoia and Yosemite parks. It was the principal contention of these opponents of the proposed extensions that the parks were much more valuable to tourists and to the state when used for recreation under the administration of the forests than when under the more restricted plan and rules imposed by the Department of the Interior.

Considering the very great variety of conditions obtaining in the different sections visited by the committee and the unusual number of witnesses, the testimony as to conditions and recommendations for their improvement was surprisingly uniform in its tenor and forcible in its presentation. There were very few serious departures from the principles embodied in the Salt Lake platform as adopted by western stockmen in conference on August 24th and 25th. The most surprising and unexpected feature of the hearings was the number of criticisms of the administration of grazing on the national forests. Some of them were expressed with marked vehemence. While some of the grievances brought to the attention of the committee were evidently due to misunderstanding of affairs on the part of the witnesses, the most of them were based on conditions and decisions for which very little justification could be offered. It has been made quite plain that with stockmen

as they are found in connection with the various national forests and with the local rangers and supervisors of the caliber maintained in such positions, the present system of grazing administration needs serious and far-reaching readjustment. In some localities it was stated that the present administration of grazing was quite satisfactory. The witnesses expressing such opinion, however, upon examination by the committee, were found to be very desirous of having forest grazing recognized upon a legal basis and in most instances favored the substitution of leases for definite areas of land for the present permit system. There was no support for the plan of determining grazing charges as embodied in the Rachford report. In a few instances the present advisory boards were reported to be functioning with apparent satisfaction, but in more than a majority of cases, it was stated that some method was necessary to provide for the handling of appeals by some board or body independent of the Forest Service and of the Department of Agriculture.

At the hearing at Pendleton, Oregon, the Chief Forester offered further testimony to the committee. He stated that many cases had recently come to his attention in which the stockmen affected by the decisions of the local officers should have taken an appeal. The Chief Forester elaborated to considerable extent upon his views of legislation desirable and practicable for the stabilization of grazing rights. For the most part, this amplification of his views was less progressive and satisfactory than was expected in view of his statement at the Salt Lake conference. It seems apparent that considerable discussion will yet be necessary if there is to be agreement between the forest officials and the grazing permittees as to legislation to be enacted. However, the opinion of Secretary Jardine in connection with these matters has not yet been publicly expressed.

In regard to the use and disposition of the public domain, there was considerable divergence of opinion. Wyoming

was the only state presenting any considerable number of witnesses altogether opposed to the Salt Lake statement. Of the large number testifying at Rock Springs and Casper for the live-stock interests, all were completely opposed to any action looking toward any form of control of grazing on the unoccupied government lands. For the most part, they also objected to any system which would allow for the observance of the local option principle in deciding as to the areas in which control should be set up. The Wyoming witnesses and some of the others who were skeptical as to public domain grazing control, based their objections and apprehensions principally upon the fear that any extension of government supervision over public domain grazing would mean introduction of the present Forest Service permit system. A small number of Colorado witnesses were apparently in favor of the extension of the present forest plan to the public domain, but the great preponderance of opinion was in favor of a long-termed system of leasing under which the stockman would be in a position to exercise his judgment as to the management of the range and under which he would be responsible for prevention of damage to the grazing or to any other resource.

Until Colorado was reached no discussion arose as to the location of jurisdiction in the event that any form of leasing should be established for the public domain. A few Pueblo witnesses were outspoken in their desire to have such a system established for administration by the Department of Agriculture. At Glenwood Springs, however, there was a considerably larger number of witnesses who insisted that the Forest Service should be transferred to the Department of the Interior.

In New Mexico there was a very strong demand for open range control. It was claimed that the present carrying capacity of the range is less than one-third of what it was several years ago. It was also candidly admitted that the drift fences erected several years ago on the public domain were of great value to the grazing interests

and that the necessity for preventing their removal was a principal factor in the desire for legislation.

A limited number of witnesses in two or three states expressed themselves as favoring a plan of turning the public domain back to the various states. This view was also supported by a few representatives of state governments, but so far as could be observed, this idea did not find any immediate response among the members of the committee. At some of the later hearings, the Senators' questions indicated that consideration was being given to the idea of planning for the final disposition of the remaining government lands. Witnesses in replying to the Senators' questions along this line forcibly set forth the situation found in local assessment values and tax rates. It was stated in regard to a considerable portion of the remaining public domain that it would be undesirable to receive title even without payment in view of present taxes and conditions. Further queries as to possible effect of allowing the homesteading of from five to ten section-units brought out a diversity of opinion, most of which was unfavorable to any such plan. It was stated that while in some localities, such large homesteads might permit the establishment and maintenance of a home, yet its only ultimate effect would be to destroy the business of established concerns and to bring in a new set, many of whom would not, in all probability, be successful in land units of that size.

A great mass of the testimony regarding the operation of the 640-acre homestead act was strongly denunciatory. Instances were cited in which less than five per cent of the entrymen actually established a home upon their lands. In New Mexico it was shown that there had been a large influx of homesteaders from neighboring states who had either leased or sold their claims after securing patent, or abandoned them in advance of completion of the requirements.

A very forceful statement was pre-

sented by Dr. H. L. Kent, president of the New Mexico College of Agriculture, who considered that even in view of the great demand for settlers and increased population in that state, the matter of opening up smaller units and reducing the holdings of large companies now doing business was not really in the best interest of the state. This view was in accord with the expressions of previous witnesses in other states, who maintained that sound economic and social development could best be obtained by allowing the operation of business law to determine the economic and efficient size of live-stock operating concerns.

It is the intention of the committee to prepare and submit its report immediately after the convening of the new Congress early in December. It was not stated by the members of the committee whether a single measure would be recommended for passage, or whether recommendations along various lines would be submitted in a series of bills. However, it is probable that the legislation to be proposed in regard to grazing will be prepared and presented as the first part of the committee's program.

THE CALIFORNIA STATE CONVENTION

The California Wool Growers Association has announced its annual convention for November 6th and 7th at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco. Secretary Wing announces the purpose of the convention as follows: "The Annual Convention is held for the purpose of reviewing the work of the association for the past year, criticising the errors and mistakes made, and then building a constructive program of work for the coming year."

During the month preceding the convention, it is the custom of the officials of the state association to meet with the branch associations in their annual meetings. At these local gatherings, the sheepmen, in addition to electing officers for the coming year, indicate what work they would have the state organization undertake during the

coming year. Through these meetings, therefore, the parent association obtains a first-hand and thorough knowledge of the conditions and needs of the industry throughout the state, and in turn the sheep raisers who are unable to attend the state conventions are given an opportunity to discuss important questions pertaining to their business with the competent advisers.

This year the schedule for the district meeting is as follows:

Ukiah, October 15.
Eureka, October 16.
Stockton, October 17.
Marysville, October 22.
Woodland, October 23.
Fresno, October 24.
Alturas, October 29.
Corning, October 31.

IDAHO MEETINGS

The Idaho Wool Growers Association has announced its 33rd annual convention for January 14th and 15th at Idaho Falls.

The Lemhi Wool Growers Association held its annual meeting at Mackay, Idaho, on September 11. Plans for the work against predatory animals were discussed and a decision reached to employ six men for the work under the supervision of Mr. Goldman of the Biological Survey. The following officers were elected to serve during the coming year: J. M. Wornek, president; William P. Fullmer, vice-president; Robert Pack, secretary-treasurer; and Ira Eldredge of Carey, J. D. Little of Howe, D. B. Drake of Challis, William Jones of Grouse, and James Denning of Dubois, members of the Advisory Board.

ARIZONA DRIVEWAY COMMITTEES

For each of the driveways in the Prescott and Tonto National forests in Arizona, a committee of three sheepmen has been appointed to take care of any problems that may arise in connection therewith. The duties of the committee are "to make recommendations in trespass cases, settle trail pref-

erences, settle disputes between the individuals, and to work constantly on improving the driveways."

The appointment of these committees was made at the suggestion of Mr. C. E. Rachford, who has charge of the grazing affairs of the Forest Service. It is his thought that most of the difficulties that may come up in regard to the driveways can be properly handled by the committees, instead of by the Forest Service officials, and with the full and earnest cooperation of all the parties interested, such, no doubt, will be possible.

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT PURCHASES RAMBOUILLETS.

Further evidence of the increasing favor that the Rambouillet sheep, as developed by western breeders, are finding in different parts of the world is given in the purchases made by representatives of the Russian government during the latter part of September. For several years past the Japanese government has been an annual purchaser of Rambouillets, but this is the first instance of Russia's interest in this breed.

A purchase of 300 ewes and rams was made from King Bros. Company at Laramie, Wyoming, and it is reported that some sheep were bought at Parowan, Utah. The only details received pertain to the sales made at Mt. Pleasant, Utah. There a total of 1,059 ewes and rams were bought at prices which netted the breeders around \$60,000. Prices on individual sheep ranged from \$35 to \$45, with \$1,500 the high ram sale.

According to press reports, John H. Seely & Sons Company sold 643 ewes and thirty-nine rams; John K. Madsen, 178 ewes and fifty-three rams; W. D. Candland & Sons, seventy-one ewes and sixteen rams; F. J. Nielson, fifty-eight ewes and one ram.

The representatives of the live stock department of the Commissariat of Agriculture of Russia who made the purchases were Professor Michel F. Ivanoff and Professor Mickel Pereferkovitch.

Dr. J. M. Wilson

In Memoriam

Dr. J. M. Wilson, president of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, died at Douglas, Wyoming, Sunday morning, September 13, 1925.

Dr. Wilson was born at Newluce, Wigtonshire, Scotland, February 25, 1854, a son of John and Mary Wilson, who came from well known and substantial families. One of his grandfathers followed the profession of civil engineering.

Coming to this country with his parents, young Wilson received his early education at Albany, New York, and Woodsfield, Ohio. He entered the Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, and later matriculated at Jefferson Medical College, in Pennsylvania. From this he was graduated in 1878 with the degree of doctor of medicine. He started his medical practice at Harrisville, Ohio, and in the spring of 1886 moved to the tent town of Douglas, Wyoming, in advance of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad. He was for many years one of the leading practicing physicians of central Wyoming.

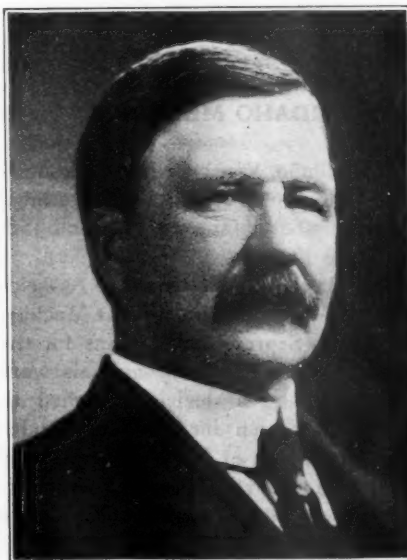
In 1880 Dr. Wilson married Miss Laura Jane Moore of Harrisville, Ohio. Of this union were born two sons, James Byron and Charles M. Wilson. The widow and sons of Dr. Wilson survive him and now reside at McKinley. J. B. Wilson is secretary of the State Association of Wool Growers.

In the passing of Dr. Wilson, Wyoming and the West have lost a tireless worker, a valued citizen, a true friend. Dr. Wilson was a man of high and lofty ideals, a man of unusual intellectual attainments and of such dynamic force and energy that he accomplished undertakings considered almost impossible. He possessed a keen and kindly humor that was always used to spread sunshine and to promote good feeling and laughter. He often employed his wit, and very adroitly, to relieve tension in strained and heated parliamentary situations, where personalities were becoming too conspicuous.

In his labors on behalf of the live-

stock industry, he came in contact with men in every walk of life. With the men in the camps, or his associates in the various livestock organizations, packers, stock yards men, commission men, railway officials, or with Congressmen and United States Senators, he was always the kindly, dignified, generous, courteous, considerate gentleman, universally loved and respected by foes and friends alike.

In 1893 Dr. Wilson and De Forest Richards organized the Platte Valley



Dr. J. M. Wilson

Sheep Company. As manager of this company, Dr. Wilson is to be given a great deal of credit for stocking the ranges of central Wyoming with sheep. For a period of about ten years he bought and trailed from Oregon thousands of sheep, which the Platte Valley Sheep Company sold to stockmen on easy terms, thus aiding many men to get a start.

Dr. Wilson was a man of vision—a practical dreamer. One of his ambitions was partially realized in the conception and completion of the LaPrele dam and irrigation project. Dr. Wilson was one of our most public-spirited citizens and gave freely of his

time and talents to promote any cause that was for the good of the community or state. He never sought political honors for himself, but as a political orator he had few equals. In every campaign he stumped the state in behalf of friends who were candidates, and the political principles he thought conducive to the prosperity of our state and nation.

While his public and business successes and his constructive accomplishments are well known, I like to recall him when I knew him first as a practicing physician in this then pioneer community. In the chosen profession of his early manhood was given a great opportunity for that unselfish service that is only rendered by those who give freely from kindness and sympathy, for a love of mankind and because to do good is their religion. Although winter storms might be raging and the distance great, Dr. Wilson never hesitated, nor asked if those he attended might be able to pay him or not. Many instances I recall where he gave the best of his skill and ability as a physician to destitute families, solicited the aid of his lodges and friends, purchased clothing and groceries for the families and secured work for the father. He practiced and emulated the Christian teachings of the Master. He received but little material reward for many of his services here, but we know he laid up treasures in heaven.

Dr. Wilson was very fond of poetry, and his mind was stored with treasures from the poets of all ages. Of late years he frequently quoted those well known lines, "Let me live in a house by the side of the road and be a friend to man." His life was a practical exemplification of this thought.

The greatest tribute that can be paid any man can be truly said of Dr. Wilson, and would be a fitting epitaph to his memory, and that is those three little words that tell so much:

He had friends.

Casper, Wyo.

Thos. Cooper.

Australian Merinos In California

By J. F. WILSON, Assistant of Animal Husbandry, University of California

The recent importation from New Zealand by Dr. E. E. Brownell, of San Francisco of three Merino rams and twenty New Zealand Romneys has excited the interest of wool growers in every part of the United States, and several requests

have been willing to forego something in fineness of fiber to secure greater length of staple and total yield of clean wool.

The first thing which impresses the observer is the size, or rather the lack of it, in the New Zealand sheep. Each

The face, bare to the eyes, presents a striking contrast to our own heavily capped Rambouillets. The front legs are almost bare of wool below the knee and the hind legs below the hock are more lightly covered than we are accustomed to in stud stuff in this country. Another thing which is very striking is the large amount of wool on the cheeks and just under the chin, making the head appear very large in proportion to the body. On the whole, they are what we call "plain"; that is, they are smooth-bodied and not heavily folded on the neck. The shearer who clipped them expressed the wish that American breeders of fine wools would lean toward such a type, because the absence of "wrinkles" was conducive to ease of shearing. The rams are low set, short-legged, sturdy looking individuals, with the bold eye and heavy horn which are essential in the good sire.

But the fleeces! The shearer took from each of them a white overcoat 3.25 inches long and sheared with the blades, too. Even the neck folds and the cheeks and thighs carry wool of a superior character. The fiber of the three rams is not fine, for Dr. Brownell wanted sheep of the "strong wool" type. Comparing shoulder samples from the imported rams with standard samples of New Zealand wool furnished



Three Australian Merino Rams bred by Mr. Chas. Goulter, Marlborough, S. I., New Zealand. Recently imported by Dr. E. E. Brownell, San Francisco. The first importation of its kind into the United States in nearly 70 years.

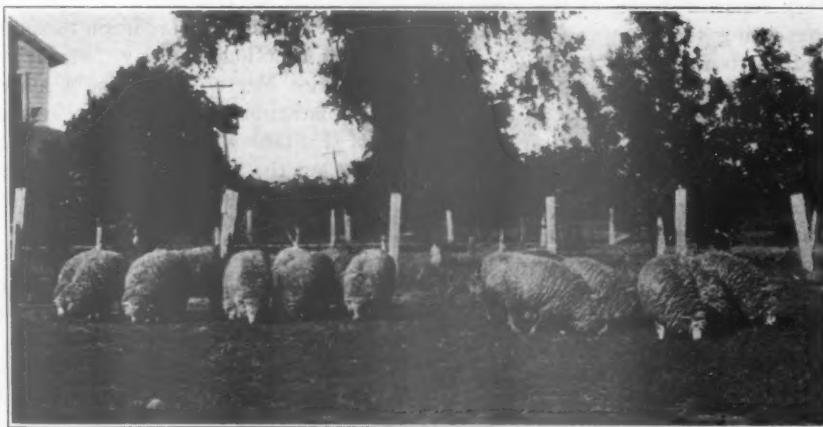
have been made to Dr. Brownell for a description of the sheep. At his request this article is submitted in the hope that it may serve to give American wool growers at least an idea of the imported animals. It was recently my privilege to see all of the sheep before they were shorn and go over them again a few days later when the shearer was at work.

The Merinos

The accompanying photograph will slightly acquaint the reader with the general conformation of the three Merino rams, although time did not permit getting the sheep into an advantageous position for taking the pictures.

These rams, while bred in New Zealand are descendants on both sides from recent importations from popular flocks in south Australia. They represent the so-called robust wool type which has come to such striking popularity with Australian breeders, who of the rams is mature, but it is prob-

able that none of them weighs over 150 pounds sheared, although they appeared to be in fair condition. Were it not for the heavy horn, the look of maturity about the head and the secondary sexual characters, they might indeed be taken for good sized California lambs.



Yearling and two-year-old Romney ewes bred by Mr. John Goulter, Merriwee, Hanmoana, N. Z. Imported by Dr. E. E. Brownell of San Francisco.

by that government, the fleeces of two of the rams are about a 60's count, or high half-blood, while the third ram will perhaps run 62's. Samples taken from the thigh indicate a difference of about two counts lower, or 58's, on the two coarser fleeces, while the individual carrying the 62's fleece seems to be practically as fine on the thigh as on any other part of the fleece.

At this writing it is not known just how many months' growth the fleeces represent, but according to New Zealand shearing dates, it is probable that they are less than twelve months. The weights of the fleeces were 13.1, 12.2, and 10.5 pounds, respectively. This may be disappointing at first sight, but it should be borne in mind that the shrinkage is exceptionally low. No scouring test has yet been run on this wool, but the shrinkage is probably not over 45 per cent, where our own Rambouillet ram fleeces normally run upward of 62 per cent.

Dr. Brownell has very kindly presented to the University of California the fleeces from all three of the Merino rams, and the pick of those from the Romneys. The wool will form part of a permanent collection used in connection with instruction in wool production at the College of Agriculture.

The purpose of getting the Merinos is interesting. They will be used on purebred but unregistered Rambouillet ewes recently purchased from three leading California breeders, in the hope of developing a fine-wool ewe, with a very superior fleece, at the same time preserving to a large extent the size and mutton form of the Rambouillet. The females of this cross will be bred to registered Romney rams and their female offspring preserved as stock ewes. These cross-bred ewes will therefore be 25 per cent New Zealand Merino, 25 per cent Rambouillet, and 50 per cent New Zealand Romney. Experience in crossing Rambouillets and Romneys in the flocks of Dr. Brownell, Mr. A. T. Spencer, and the University of California has already shown that excellent results in wool production may be obtained. At the wool show held at the University Farm in June of

this year both first and second prices for the best medium wool fleece from California's "middle counties" went to fleeces removed from cross-bred Romney-Rambouillets.

The Romneys

Several importations of New Zealand Romneys have been made in recent years and American breeders are already fairly well acquainted with them. It is not necessary to go into detail about Dr. Brownell's importation of this breed.

The shipment consisted of seventeen ewes and three rams, bred by Mr. John Goulter of the North Island of New Zealand, a son of Mr. Charles Goulter who bred the Merinos. The sheep came out of a drouth area and were very thin at the time of their arrival. They are quite small compared with California bred stuff, but carried wonderful fleeces of soft lustrous wool. Two of the fleeces were exhibited at the California State Fair and were awarded first and second against strong competition until it was pointed out that the prizes were for California wools only, when they were withdrawn.

WASHINGTON WOOL GROWERS' AUXILIARY

The Auxiliary to the Washington Wool Growers of Yakima, Washington, which was organized in March, 1923, as the first auxiliary to a wool growers' association, has just issued its year book for 1925-1926. The program outlined includes, in addition to several social functions, many educational meetings. For one of these a mutton demonstration is planned; at another, Mr. H. Stanley Coffin will give an address on the wool industry; and at a third, civic questions will be discussed by members of the city commission.

The officers of the Auxiliary for the coming year are as follows: Mrs. Archie M. Prior, president; Mrs. William Wilson, vice-president; Mrs. S. O. Stewart, recording secretary; Mrs. Oscar Dillon, corresponding secretary; Mrs. James Morrom, treasurer; and Mrs. W. A. Roberts, parliamentarian.

EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS FOR MONTANA WOOL GROWERS

The fourth annual series of wool growers meetings held by the Extension Service of the Montana Agricultural College, with the cooperation of the National Wool Exchange, will start at Choteau, October 13. Meetings in the important wool producing sections of the state will continue for a period of two weeks, closing October 29, with a meeting at Sheridan.

This year the series will be conducted by R. L. Waddell, live stock specialist for the Montana Extension Service, Ira T. Wight, western representative of the National Wool Exchange, and a representative of the Montana Wool Growers Association.

The matters to be considered at the meetings will include wool production, wool marketing and the organization of wool growers. In the face of certain opinions of the condition of the wool market and the possible situation that may exist at the time when the next wool clip is sold, wool growers will be particularly interested in the marketing discussions, according to Mr. Waddell.

Mr. Wight will bring to the meetings his interpretation of the wool situation and will take up the benefits to be derived from the cooperative wool selling plan from the standpoint of the organization which he represents.

Mr. Waddell will discuss the possibilities of increasing wool production through the elimination of unprofitable ewes from the flock. He has figures to show that with wool at 40 cents a pound, the owner of 7,000 head of sheep can add \$1,000 to his yearly income through systematic ewe culling.

The wool growers meetings will be held at Choteau, October 13; Great Falls, October 14; Chinook, October 15; Malta, October 16; Glasgow, October 17; Miles City, October 19; Ingomar, October 20; Harlowton, October 21; Big Timber, October 28; Columbus, October 24; Deer Lodge, October 27; Lima, October 28; and Sheridan, October 29.

L. S.

Around the Range Country

The notes on weather conditions appearing under the names of the various states are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau, and based upon reports and publications of that bureau.

The letters are from interested readers. The Wool Grower welcomes and desires such communications from any part of the country and also invites comments and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and statements of occurrences of importance and significance to wool growers.

WYOMING

Ranges showed slight improvement in northeastern counties, with the result that at present, live stock and ranges are in good or excellent condition throughout the state, being best in southeastern sections. Sheep have largely left the summer ranges, and many summer cattle ranges have been vacated. Shipments have become heavy and general, reports indicating a satisfactory season in every respect. The weather has been fine for gathering corn, and the winter ranges are mostly good. Some hay was spoiled by showers locally.

IDAHO

Live stock made a gradual improvement, particularly in the northern portion, and by the end of the month marketing was in full swing with both sheep and cattle in very fine condition. The desert ranges of southwestern counties is reported exceptionally good, and in southeastern counties excellent. Some fourth cutting of alfalfa will be made in southwestern counties. Showers recently have put the winter ranges generally in good or excellent condition.

* * *

Soda Springs

The coyotes have been bad this fall, worse than for a long time past. Some poisoning has been done in this section, but I think that a bounty would bring better results, for every man would try

and get them. They could make good wages with a bounty of \$7 per head and the hide.

The fall range looks better than it has for years. We had some rains during September and the grass is good.

Yearling ewes are changing hands at \$12.50; aged ewes at \$6.50 to \$8, and those of mixed ages at \$10. We are breeding about the same number of ewes this fall, but more lambs are being retained for breeding purposes.

Herders are getting from \$80 to \$90 a month.

Charles Steadman.

MONTANA

Cattle and sheep shipping have continued for some time, animals ranging from fair to excellent. Cattle from many eastern sections have had to enter the markets in only fairly good condition, due to poor ranges resulting from adverse weather conditions. Moderately heavy snowfall occurred in western portions, and the higher ranges are largely vacated.

* * *

Conrad

We have had two very bad snowstorms and lots of rain during September. Feed is only fairly good on the range. There are too many cattle and horses on the open range for the feed grown there.

Some yearling ewes are changing hands at from \$12 to \$13 a head, while those of mixed ages are moving at from \$5 to \$7.50. Wether lambs were contracted at 10½ to 12 cents, and ewe lambs at 14 cents, but about 90 per cent of the ewe lambs have been kept for building up the ewe bands.

Alfalfa hay can be bought at \$6 to \$8 per ton. The wage for herders is \$60 a month.

Coyotes are on the increase and nothing is being done to keep them under control.

The wool growers of Conrad are trying to organize an association through which their wool and lambs can be marketed.

Frank Burnett.

Cut Bank

September was a stormy month and it looks as if there would be plenty of feed on the fall range. Yearling ewes are selling at \$12 and up, according to quality. I do not think there will be much difference in the number of ewes bred this year and those bred last year, and about the same number of ewe lambs will be held over this fall as in 1924.

I do not think that coyotes are on the increase here; hounds are being used to keep the number down.

The wage for herders is \$75 a month.

G. J. Ryan.

* * *

Harlowton

Our fall range is not in as good condition as it was last year. We had some rain the early part of September, however, which has helped quite a little. Not many ewes are changing hands in this locality, but yearlings are priced at \$13 to \$15, mixed ages from \$10 to \$13, and aged from \$7 to \$10.

I believe that through the work of the government trappers, coyotes are decreasing in this section.

Herders are getting \$75 a month.

H. C. Kloch.

OREGON

Rains improved meadows and pastures and live stock as a rule were in good condition, with prospects of further improvement on the forage available before winter. A few local districts, however, are in need of more rain to give fall pastures the best prospect. Late haying was somewhat delayed by rain and some of the crop slightly hurt.

WASHINGTON

Pastures continued dry and poor over most eastern counties, resulting in many early shipments of only moderately fat live stock, and in the use of stubble fields and of winter fodder many weeks earlier than usual. Even the dairy districts of western counties

were in need of more moisture, though here live stock have done a little better.

Wenatchee

Good weather prevailed during September and the fall ranges are in fine condition. Prices paid for ewes in this section are \$12 to \$14 for yearlings, \$12 for aged, and \$10 to \$12 for mixed ages. About the same number of ewes will be bred this season as last, and about ten per cent more ewe lambs will be held back to rebuild the flocks than were retained last fall. Herders are receiving \$75 a month.

Coyotes are decreasing under the good work of the hunters employed.

W. H. Little.

CALIFORNIA

Cool weather retarded the growth of alfalfa, and brought live stock out of the high ranges rather early in northern counties. Cattle and sheep were mostly in good condition, particularly in the northern portion of the state; and grass remained abundant, except in some middle and southern valleys at lower elevations, where many alfalfa fields were being pastured.

Healdsburg

There were showers and fog during the early part of September; now it is warm and the new feed has started. A few cattle men are disposing of their herds in order to carry all sheep. I have just sold 105 head of fine Herefords and put on more sheep.

Sales of ewes have been made here at from \$12 to \$15 for yearlings, from \$8 to \$10 for mixed ages, and from \$6.50 to \$8 for aged ewes. About 75 per cent of the ewe lambs were kept this year for keeping the bands up, as against 50 per cent last year, and there were about a third more ewes bred.

Herders get from \$50 to \$60 a month with board and room or camp outfit.

Coyotes are decreasing.

W. S. Walters.

NEVADA

This state has had a good season, with flourishing foliage for live stock and ample water supplies, bringing ani-

mals to the end of the season in prime condition nearly everywhere. Much shipping has been done, especially of lambs; beef shipping is well under way. No hay feeding is reported yet, and many herds have started toward winter range areas, where both forage and water supplies are said to be first class. Domestic pastures have not been as much in demand as usual, because of good public range.

* * *

Wells

Precipitation was somewhat above normal during September, the weather was warm, and the feed on the fall range is the best in ten years.

Thirteen dollars has been paid for yearling ewes in this part of Nevada, and from \$5.50 to \$6.50 for aged ones. There will be a slight increase in the number of ewes bred this fall over last season, and most sheepmen will keep about the same number of ewe lambs as in former years to build up their flocks.

Herders are getting \$90 a month. Coyotes are increasing here.

A. C. Olmsted.

NEW MEXICO

Ranges are mostly good to excellent, giving promise of good winter feed; and live stock are generally in good or excellent condition. Showers have also kept up the water supply very well in most sections, though some fodder and hay harvests were hindered. Ranges are not quite so good in extreme southeastern valleys as elsewhere over the state.

WESTERN TEXAS

Seasonal showers of ample proportions have kept most ranges luxuriant, and live stock have done well generally, especially in the panhandle district, their condition being good or excellent.

Rock Springs

September weather was ideal. In fact, I consider the weather this fall the best we have had in several years. We have had excellent rains recently, and

the feed on all the ranges is excellent in quality and plentiful.

This part of Texas is cut up into small pastures and fenced with wire netting. Practically all of the vermin have been killed off and the coyotes have been exterminated. An intensive campaign was waged to put the coyotes out of business here; they were poisoned, trapped, hunted with dogs, and pursued in every other possible way until they were exterminated a few years ago.

The land here sells for about \$8 an acre, and leases at from 50 to 60 cents an acre. Nearly every one runs sheep, goats and cattle. In recent years fewer cattle and more sheep are being handled. We shear twice a year.

We do not raise very many of our ewe lambs, sell them mostly at good prices. Only about 75 per cent of the usual number of ewes will be bred this season. Some yearling ewes have changed hands recently at \$10 a head; mixed ages have sold from \$8 to \$9, and aged ewes at \$4 to \$6.

H. R. Bean.

* * *

Kerrville

We are having some fine rains here in Texas this week (September 28), which will put the range in excellent shape for fall feed. Shearing has already started, but I have not heard any price on the fall clip to date.

R. J. Archer.

ARIZONA

A period of heavy rains after the middle of the month greatly improved the range outlook, which to that time had dwindled to an important extent. Grasses grew luxuriantly and soil moisture supplies were holding out well at the end of the month, with water supplies for live stock ample. Browse for winter feed, and many open ranges still offer a good prospect for the winter, though ranges are poor locally and only fairly good generally. Grass curing and seeding in good condition are indicated in most sections.

UTAH

Livestock ranges were probably never in better condition than at present. Both cattle and sheep have done well on excellent pasturage all summer, and with the first killing frosts late in the month in the high mountains, the fall migration to lower pastures has revealed many salable animals, and many others in fine condition for the winter. Fall and winter pastures have also made splendid growth and the outlook in this respect is excellent, being greatly improved in south-eastern counties. Some third alfalfa cutting was spoiled by showers.

Fairview

Last fall most of the sheepmen in this section marketed their ewe lambs as mutton. This was done on account of the drouth that existed at that time. As a result fewer ewes are being bred here this fall, but I believe nearly every one will hold on to his ewe lambs. Very few ewes are changing hands, although good prices are offered for them.

Feed prospects are fairly good, as we have had rainy weather during September.

Coyotes, I believe, are less numerous than formerly. The work that the government men and individual sheepmen are doing is keeping them down to a great extent. Some trapping is done and then poison baits are placed on the ranges in the fall and winter, which keeps both the summer and winter ranges pretty well cleaned up.

In this section we pay our herders \$100 a month. R. A. Anderson.

Roosevelt

Prospects for feed on the fall range are exceptionally good, due to the abundant rainfall during September. There has been some movement in ewes at \$14 for yearlings, \$6 for aged, and \$13 for mixed ages. A few more ewes are being bred this fall and about the same number of ewe lambs will be retained for rehabilitating the flocks as were held last year.

An increase has been noted in the

number of coyotes here, but recently a government and state trapper has started to work. He is using traps and putting out poison and we hope that good results will follow.

Wages for herders range from \$75 to \$90. K. E. Dillman.

COLORADO

The range has shown an upward trend, especially in the eastern portion, thus leaving all pastures and forage grounds in good or excellent condition, with little important exception. Most ranges have cured satisfactorily, and carry ample feed for winter consumption of the usual live-stock populations. Animals are leaving the mountains generally for the lower pastures, the live stock of the state being in excellent condition, excepting only locally in some north-central sections. A light third crop of alfalfa has been taken, with considerable damage by rains.

Westcliffe

We had stormy weather until the 25th of September, but since then it has been very pleasant, and the feed on the fall ranges is better than for many years.

Probably a few more ewes will be bred this fall than a year ago. Wages for herders range from \$40 to \$65 a month with board. Frank Cress.

COYOTES DISAPPEARING

I wish to express my appreciation of the excellent campaign being waged against coyotes in our country by the state and the Biological Survey.

I have been a sheepman for many years and have found the coyotes a great menace. Our loss during lambing season was always heavy. We fought the coyotes in the best way we knew and yet they seemed to increase.

In June, 1923, a government man was sent to our county and did some fine demonstration work. Last year we prevailed upon our county supervisors to cooperate with the federal department in handling the predatory animal

work, as coyotes were plentiful and doing damage to sheepmen, ranchers and turkey raisers.

Mr. Earl V. Sands was sent out by the Biological Survey to supervise the work of three men. Trapping was mostly used. Some kind of a fluid was sprinkled about the sets which performed miracles in attracting the coyotes. So far as I have been able to learn, the formula for the preparation of this fluid is prepared by the trappers themselves and is kept on the q. t.

From September, 1924, until July, 1925, something over three hundred coyotes were taken out of our county, and there are only a few left now. In August of this year we secured another appropriation and are determined to clean out these blood-thirsty marauders. We are very grateful to the Biological Survey and its men for their persistent efforts. John McGlinchey.

Chairman Stockmens Ass'n.
Livermore, Calif.

MONTANA LAMBS TO BE FED IN WYOMING

One of the most important deals of the year has been consummated in the capital city of this state. Thereunder Alex Healy of Worland, Wyoming, has purchased 6,000 lambs from the Sieben Livestock Company of Helena. The price was not made public, but is understood to have been around 12½ cents. Delivery is to be made as soon as cars are available for shipment. The lambs will be fed by Mr. Healy and marketed later.

While in the state, Mr. Healy also purchased a bunch of purebred Hampshire ewes and lambs at Bozeman for breeding purposes. In addition, he took over a number of feeding lambs at Dodson. He plans to feed both shipments on beet tops as a starter, finishing on grain, and placing them on the January-February markets.

Leon Shaw.

Ranchmen's Roundup at Texas Experiment Station

By D. A. SPENCER, Bureau of Animal Industry

On August 11 and 12 it was my good fortune to visit Substation No. 14 of the Texas Experiment Station in the region of Sonora, Texas. These were the dates of the first annual roundup for the ranchmen of southwest Texas, and it was an important event in every sense of the word. It was estimated that 3,000 people were in attendance and this figure must be fairly exact, for the crowd consumed about 1,800 pounds of beef, mutton and chevon at the barbecue on the first day.

This ranch experiment station is located in the heart of the Edwards Plateau region, in both Sutton and Edwards counties, about thirty miles south of Sonora. Seven sections of grazing land typical of this plateau country are here operated by the state experiment station. Five of these sections are owned by the state and the two adjoining sections are leased. The principal railroad stations are San Angelo, about 100 miles to the north, and Del Rio, about 80 miles to the south. This substation was started in 1915 and it has steadily developed until now it is well equipped for the study of the ranching problems of the fenced ranges of west Texas. Substantial and convenient houses, barns and laboratories of concrete structure have been erected and one of the sheep barns has been very cleverly constructed, so that it also serves as a large and comfortable assembly hall for the annual roundup. The live stock now owned and maintained by this substation numbers 225 head of cattle, 1300 sheep, and 970 Angora goats.

The ranges on the Edwards Plateau are peculiarly adapted to the combination ranching in which cattle, sheep and goats can all be handled by the average ranchman with greater economy than can any one of these classes of live stock without the other two. These ranges supply vegetation that

is especially adapted to each class of live stock and the findings of the Texas Experiment Station show that the maximum yield per section of land requires that all three classes of animals be maintained on ranches typical of the region. In the vicinity of the substation the carrying capacity in a normal year is approximately 30 head of cattle, 180 sheep, and about 100 goats per section of land.

Most of the ranches are fenced with wolf-proof fencing into pastures of about three to five sections each. The size of a large portion of the ranches varies from about eight sections to thirty sections per ranch. Most of this land is privately owned and much of it is operated by the owners.

In the region of these fenced ranges Texas has a large majority of her sheep and goats. They now number over two million sheep and a million and a half Angora goats, or about 6 or 7 per cent of the sheep and 70 per cent of the Angora goats of the whole United States. It is therefore not altogether surprising that such a prosperous population of live stock producers should gather for hundreds of miles from all parts of southwest Texas to review the work and results of their own ranch experiment station.

One of the outstanding features of the roundup was the sincere interest of the ranchmen and their wives in the experimental results of the station. For two days they patiently listened to lectures, studied demonstrations and took part in discussions of problems concerning the plateau ranges, and at the close of the second day voted to make the event an annual affair.

The program of the roundup was carefully planned and carried out with appropriate dignity and punctuality. Director Youngblood related a bit of interesting history of the substation.

He told how the superintendent and his meager staff had to live in tents the first year or two and how they had gradually built up the fund from the income of the station which now makes possible efficiency in both operation and experimentation. He also outlined in a most interesting manner the program of the ranch station and reported some of the station's results in cattle, sheep and goat production on the same ranches, showing many worth while details in the study of the habits of the various classes of animals in relation to their adaptability to range utilization. These results furnish excellent proof of the wisdom and necessity of combination ranching on the Edwards Plateau.

Mr. J. M. Jones, chief of the Division of Range Animal Husbandry, Texas Experiment Station, told about the wool scouring experiments that are conducted at College Station, Texas, and pointed out certain lessons which those results furnish for ranchmen. In this connection he presented the following table:

Table Showing Summary of the Wool Scouring Tests made on Texas Range Wools 1921-1925

(These wools graded Fine and (Half blood)

Year	Grease Weight of Wool Pounds	Clean Weight Pounds	Shrinkage	Yield
1921	1478.32	560.56	62.09	37.91
1922	9285.45	3658.22	60.66	39.34
1923	13125.91	5422.15	58.70	41.30
1924	4460.16	1749.88	60.77	39.23
1925	1318.62	488.08	62.99	37.01
Average			59.97	40.03

The above table shows the summary of the bulk of the fine and half-blood wools which have been scoured during the five years that the Texas Experiment Station wool scouring plant has been in operation. Mr. Jones stated that he thinks perhaps the volume of wool on which data have been reported is hardly sufficient to be regarded as representing the average shrinkage of these grades of wool for the entire state of Texas, but he be-

(Continued on Page 40.)

THE HAMPSHIRE SHEEP—AN APPRECIATION

It is relatively unimportant to delve into the history and development of a breed when discussing it for the consideration of the lay producer, aside from indicating elements in heredity that are essentially responsible for outstanding valuable characteristics. The Hampshire brings down with him from his past, a vigor and huskiness that seems inherent in his ancestry.

The forging and refining of the sheep from the raw product seems to have retained in him an alloy that enables the Hampshire to go further and dig himself in more effectively than

Hampshire blood into the native flocks are really the exception—both in fact and satisfactory results.

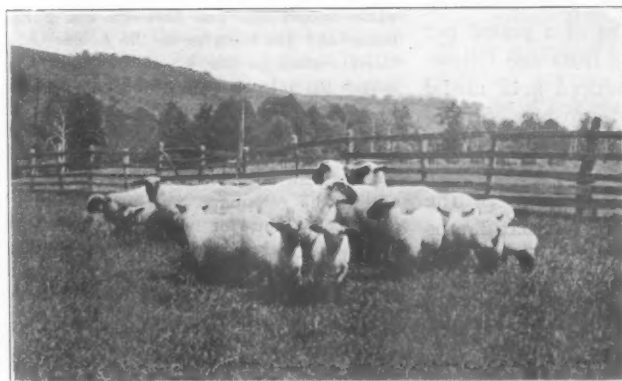
Charlotte, N. C. G. P. Williams.

THE INDIANA LAMB IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The Hoosier Gold Medal Club emphasizes good breeding, feeding, management and marketing of lambs. It was organized in the fall of 1922 and has completed two years of work. This year sheep producers in twenty-six counties in Indiana are entered in the club. The club is conducted by the Indiana Livestock Breeder's Association in cooperation with the Purdue Extension Department. Bronze, silver

pounds before May, he receives a medal, or if he makes two-thirds of them weigh seventy-two pounds in May or eighty pounds in June he qualifies for a gold medal. The weights for July are placed at ninety pounds per lamb. All lambs must be docked and all male lambs, not purebred, castrated.

It is interesting to note that 80 per cent of all lambs in these demonstrations sold at the top of the market on the days in which they reached the market. The bulk of these lambs have brought from 14 to 25 cents per pound. In many cases the growers reported unusual comments from commission men regarding the quality of the lambs. The worth of all the demonstrations with reference to teaching the value of good breeding, economical and pro-



A Registered Hampshire Flock in North Carolina



A Hoosier Gold Medal Flock. March lambs weighing over 80 pounds in June

has any other mutton breed. In the journey along with "civilization," probably no mutton breed has been loaded with less useless baggage in the form of nonsensical and impractical kinks, furbelows and sentimental bickerings.

It should be regretted as a serious error that the Hampshire has not been featured as he should have been featured in the southern states. Where he has gone in the South it has been a matter of staying. Sometimes it has been for the Hampshire a work of reconstruction, a work of repairing sheep fortunes, a substitution of his wearing qualities and performing capacities under characteristically southern conditions. The farmers in the South who have put a dash of

and gold medals are awarded members, depending upon the percentage of lambs raised in the flock.

In order to receive any medal, the member must reach a specified weight with his lambs. Then if he raised 120 per cent or more lambs, he receives a gold medal. 110 and less than 120 per cent of lambs are raised, a silver medal is awarded and, when a 100 to 110 per cent of lamb is raised the member's award is a bronze medal.

The required weights necessary to qualify for a medal are based upon the comparable weights of lambs at various months of the year. Lambs can be weighed any time during March, April, May, June or July. If a grower has two-thirds of his lambs in his flock born after November 1 weigh 65

per management has already reflected itself throughout the state.

In 1923 and 1924, the flocks varied in size from 18 to 75 head of breeding ewes. All lambs winning medals were sired by purebred rams. In addition to their mother's milk and bluegrass pasture, they were fed grain from the time they would eat until they reached the weight to qualify for a medal. As a supplement to bluegrass pasture these same lambs had access to some forage crops such as alfalfa, red clover, soybeans or sweet clover. All lambs were docked and all males not purebred were castrated. One and one-fourth lambs were raised to market weight for every breeding ewe on hand when the lambing season began. What better demonstrations

could be asked to show the value of good blood and proper feeding? As for management, it was such as to insure market topping lambs and more than one for every breeding ewe in the flock. Furthermore, every gold medal flock made an average daily gain of better than two-thirds of a pound per lamb from the day the lambs were born until they reached market weight.

The Hoosier Gold Medal Sheep Club has interested two classes of sheepmen, the purebred breeders and the producers of market lambs. The purebred breeders were interested because it gave them a production record on their flocks, recognized in a broad way by the Indiana Live Stock Breeder's Association. The purebred men that joined the Gold Medal Sheep Club were small breeders. Most of them had show records back of their flocks, and when they found an opportunity of getting a recognized production record, several of them became interested. Two of these breeders reported that they found it much easier to sell ram lambs that had won a medal than yearlings they already had on hand. Buyers seemed to be interested in the production records made by flocks. Since these men were small breeders, one would naturally assume prices for their surplus stock would not be comparable with those flocks having show ring records. Yet, in every case it may be said that this group sold their surplus stock well above average for purebred stock in Indiana. One breeder reported selling all of his rams from \$40.00 to \$75.00 per head.

The producer of market lambs was interested in the Hoosier Gold Medal Sheep Club strictly from the financial standpoint. Previous demonstrations have shown that spring lambs marketed in Indiana before July 1 have made more net profit to growers than those marketing during September, October and November. At the same time this group of demonstrators brought out some very interesting facts regarding good breeding, economical feeding and proper management.

Furthermore, it has been said for years, throughout various sections of

the corn belt, that March lambs can be made to weigh eighty pounds before July 1. Here again this fact was demonstrated. Good blood when coupled with proper feeding produces results creditable to both items. One producer made two-thirds of his March lambs weigh 85 pounds before July 1. Another made two-thirds of his March lambs weigh 84 pounds before July 1. A third made all of his March lambs average 85 pounds by June 30 in a flock of 38 lambs. Of the above lots, one group was sired by a Shropshire ram and the other two groups by Hampshire rams. Many members of the Gold Medal Sheep Club made an average daily gain better than one-half pound per day on each lamb. Those that qualified for the medals made the two-thirds of their lamb gain from two-thirds to three-fourths of a pound per lamb per day. Rams from the following breeds have produced gold medal lambs in Indiana: Hampshire, Shropshire, Rambouillet, Oxford and Dorset-Horn.

It has been said by many of the sheep growers in Indiana that lambs born during the months of December, January and February could not be saved without a great deal of care and labor. We have flocks on record showing that 95 per cent of all lambs born alive during these months were raised to a marketable age and in no case did growers have expensive equipment or artificial heat. They did house their flocks well and gave them careful attention and made from two to eight trips to the barn at night to look at the flocks during the lambing season. Here again the question of good management was emphasized. It is doubtful wether lambs born during the latter part of March or in the month of April are more easily saved in Indiana than those born earlier in the season providing the owner is willing to give the flock some shelter and attention.

Where Indiana sheep producers practice economic production by using purebred sires, good feeding and proper management, they can compete successfully with sheep producers in any section of America.

By Claude Harper

TRUTH IN MEATS

The Pacific International Livestock Exposition, which is to be held from October 31 to November 7, at Portland, Oregon, will include a demonstration that will carry out the idea of "truth in meats." Mr. O. M. Plummer, general manager of the exposition, is a staunch supporter of the idea that as "the quality of mercy is not strained," so the principle of truth in merchandising should not be confined to a few commodities. Mr. Plummer states:

"When the farmer sends his clip of wool to the market it is bought according to grade; when he sends his load of steers to the stock yards the packing house people buy them for prime, good, medium or common steers just as they happen to be and his check shows accordingly; when these same steers are put through the packing house and are hanging in the cooler the retailer comes to the wholesale market and makes his selection, all absolutely according to a grade and he pays according to that grade. But when the same carcass gets into the retail market it immediately loses its identity and becomes merely 'meat' and you and I, the consumer, buy meat, good, bad and indifferent, for which we pay pretty much the same price, instead of buying a prime roast for which we are willing to pay real money or a common roast for which we expect to expend less money."

And the time, according to Mr. Plummer, is now ripe for instituting a "truth in meats" campaign. As in any movement of this kind, a good bit of educational work is necessary before it can be successfully launched, for the essential impetus must come by way of demand from the consumers and producers of that commodity. To further the work, Mr. Plummer has asked the officers of the Oregon Cattle and Horse Raisers Association to take up the problem, and has suggested the desirability of their leasing a retail market through which they can put the theory of "truth in meats" into actual practice and assist consumers in making selections of meats suitable to their needs.

Mr. Plummer indorses the suggestion made by government supervisors "that the various grades of meats be designated by a roller stamp which should carry on it, on its face, letters

which would indicate the type of meat from which the carcass came; for instance, small "s" in the stripe which would be put on the carcass would indicate steer meat; "c" would refer to cows; "h" heifers, and "b" bulls. * * * Colors of ink would be used to designate the grade of meat; for instance, a purple mark "s" would indicate a prime steer; perhaps a yellow "s" would designate the very cheapest kind of steer meat; a "c" would indicate that the meat came from a cow carcass, while a red "b" might indicate just a fair common bull." Mr. Plummer continues:

"At the Pacific International Livestock Exposition this year, we propose to put on a demonstration which will carry out the idea of 'truth in meats'; we shall be assisted in this work by the Department of Agriculture, by the agricultural colleges of the Pacific slope, by the packing house people, stock yard officials and commission people, and very likely by retailers as well. We shall have from six to eight live animals in the Industrial building, nicely bedded down and properly cared for by attentive attendants; these will be graded from prime to common and over the head of each of them will be the price on foot at which they are selling in the stock yards that week. Directly back of them in a refrigerator, properly arranged, will be shown carcasses from steers of a similar lot or perhaps cows, whatever the selection may be. These carcasses will also show the selling price from the packer to the retailer. Further on down in the refrigerator will be shown the regular wholesale cuts of meat usually sold in the trade; these, too, will carry their proper pricing as regards to the various grades and finally in a counter further on down the line will be all of the retail cuts from these various packing house lots; they, in turn, showing exactly what a choice cut from the choicest animal should sell for or what a cut from the very commonest animal indicated should sell for, and bearing in mind all of the time that the overhead in the retail store is just as much, pound for pound, on a choice animal as it is on a common one. This entire demonstration is not to prove that the retailers are getting too little or too much for their meat, but rather to show the relative value of prime as compared to common meat. We shall have a demonstrator to cut up the meat and a home economics woman to explain the cooking value. It is very likely, too, that we shall cook much of this meat to be served in sandwiches of various kinds. * * * It will be mighty interesting to note the reaction after a man has eaten, say, a common sandwich, to let him eat one of the prime cut."

Can We Maintain a Steady Lamb Market?

By HUGH SPROAT

So far, September 15, the growers of western range lambs have escaped the disorganization of their markets, due to excessive supply. Are we to compliment ourselves on this happy state of affairs? Or has it just happened, a sort of (by-guess and by-gum) proposition? Has the reporting of cars ordered given the shipper a chance to hold back some of his stuff, if a heavy run seemed inevitable; or on the other hand have some of the more favorably located outfits taken advantage of a short week's orders and shipped their shipments into a ready market?

Shippers are not taking advantage of the information made available from railroad sources, or if they are, they are not placing their car orders in such a way as to give other shippers a chance correctly to forecast the run a week or so ahead.

Take the Oregon Short Line orders and loadings west of Pocatello for the week ending July 1, 1925. There were 302 cars loaded, 226 ordered, and the excess of loadings on cars ordered a week in advance was 76.

Now take the O. W. R. & N. Thirty cars were ordered, 100 loaded and the excess 70. The shippers north of Pocatello are the greatest sinners in this respect, at least as far as early shipments go. Here is how they stack up for the first three weeks of July:

	Cars Orders	Loaded
Week ending July 1.....	1	25
Week ending July 8.....	19	64
Week ending July 22.....	2	15

It is evident from these few examples that when cars are plentiful, shippers do not order until their sheep are almost at the corrals. It is only fair to the railroads and the men trying to work out a more even distribution of our shipments to place our orders at least ten days before shipping date. There is then a chance to report a heavy or light run ahead, and while little may be done there is always a chance to do something. It is quite pos-

sible that a heavy run forecasted for for a coming week, may dwindle through car order cancellations to a very light one. Something undoubtedly can come out of this, but mistakes are going to be easy to make.

There is one bright ray of hope for stabilized marketing in this early shipping section. In spite of government statistics, prognostications, and any other piece of tomfoolery indulged in by men who should know better, but don't, there is a tremendous decrease in our ewe flocks. The 1926 lamb crop in southern Idaho will be 25 per cent below normal. The ewes are not here to raise them, so that a stable run to market seems to be entirely probable. That is for range stuff, what the native lamb will do is a different question, but I doubt if it ever becomes the menace it used to be.

So much for the stabilization of shipments by car orders, or we might say at the source.

Looking over the receipts at the different markets for the two months July and August, we find a fairly even flow. The principal markets do not show for the two months mentioned any great diminution in receipts. Chicago is short about 40,000 and Omaha 60,000, compared to 1924. Kansas City has pulled to her market approximately 50,000 more, and Denver turns in a heavy increase. As a great part of the Denver run shows up as directs elsewhere, this need not be considered as telling anything. Nor is the writer going to commit himself on this market and the results which could, would or should follow heavy runs there. Sandy says "Denver is a warrum potato, an' needs verra careful handlin'." One run of 26,000 on the Chicago market July 6, did the most harm of anything so far this year, and here arises a question in the minds of shippers. In the event of a heavy run getting away from our western shipping points, what is to be done with it? Some shippers instruct their commission firms to sell in Omaha, whether or no. Others insist that Chicago is the only lamb market,

and to go on regardless. It does seem that there is something wrong here.

At the risk of displeasing some people, I will make the assertion that 90 per cent of our early lambs are handled by four commission firms. Those men are supposed to act for the grower and the grower only. Railroad reports of loadings for the week ending July, totaled 532 cars of Idaho's and Oregon's That would amount to approximately 150,000 head.

Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver reported runs for the week July 6 to 10, inclusive, of 72,000, 48,000, 20,000, and 19,700 respectively, a total of 169,000. A considerable portion of Denver's 20,000 undoubtedly reappears in the receipts of the other markets, so counting for St. Joseph, the conclusion must be reached that the native lambs, or any other lambs but Idaho and Oregon lambs were in very small supply. We have now 532 cars running with the distribution of receipts as follows:

	Chicago	Omaha	Kansas City	Denver
July				
Monday, 6th.....	26,000	13,000	6,000	9,500
Tuesday, 7th.....	12,000	7,500	3,500	3,900
Wednesday, 8th.....	12,000	11,000	6,000	1,800
Thursday, 9th.....	14,000	8,500	3,000	0
Friday, 10th.....	8,000	8,000	1,500	4,500
	72,000	48,000	20,000	19,700

The above are the total receipts, not westerns only. How and why did all that run get to Chicago on the Monday? The fourth of July had been on a Saturday with no disturbance of markets as a consequence. The two days following only showed up 24,000, and both Omaha and Kansas City had very light supplies, for the first two days of the week. It seems as though there was an error of judgment on the part of the commission men when ordering in their respective shipments, or, and here is again the hot potato: Had the 13,400 run in Denver on Friday, the 3rd of July, anything to do with the 26,000 in Chicago, or were they instructed to take a lot of sheep to Chicago on shippers' orders? Had the difference in price of 25 to 50 cents, which Kansas City was under the other River markets for the previous week, diverted the run elsewhere with the result that Chicago got top heavy for one day only?

At any rate approximately \$1 decline from Friday until Monday was the

price paid for this oversupply and the shippers paid it.

A rotten dressed meat market East, an old excuse, would not work this time. July 4th being a holiday might have caused some disturbance, but the slight decline at New York in dressed meats, with steady markets at Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia, could not have justified the decline.

Jersey City was not cutting up with a big run of natives, either—a total of not quite 10,000, and those on the last two days of the week, evidently directs from Chicago, cannot be blamed.

There are lots of question marks connected with this shipping business. We have done tolerably well so far this year in having a pretty steady market. Can we keep our runs steady in the future?

Editor's Note: In coming issues, Mr. Sproat will discuss in greater detail the conditions of supply and demand at central western and Atlantic Coast lamb markets; also the possibilities of growers so controlling shipments as to maintain the even run of prices which has prevailed through most of the shipping season in 1925.

Government Distributes Livestock Medals



The gold, silver and bronze medals authorized by Act of Congress and approved by the President of the United States on June 5, 1924, for presentation by the Secretary of Agriculture to the winners at the Twenty-fifth International Live Stock Exposition have been completed, and are being mailed to the winners.

The medals were designed under the direction of the Commission of Fine Arts, of the United States, as directed by Congress. Each medal is the size of the silver dollar. The gold medals are of fourteen carats fine gold, the silver medals of sterling silver, and the bronze medals of the same alloy of bronze used by the United States mint. The obverse side of the medal carries a likeness of the emblem of the International Live Stock Exposition. The

reverse side shows the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture, and upon that side are engraved the name of the winner of the medal, the name and registration number of the winning animal and a brief description of the prize won. The medals were awarded on the basis of a bronze medal for each first-prize-winning animal; a silver medal for each champion animal and a gold medal for each grand champion. Each person receiving a medal will receive a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture.

The medals will be mailed from Washington about October 1, by registered mail. If a winner does not receive his medal within a reasonable time thereafter, notification should be sent to E. W. Sheets, Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

MONTANA SHEEP SALE

At the eighth annual sheep sale conducted by the Montana Purebred Sheep Association at Helena recently, a total of 879 sheep, mostly Rambouillets, were sold for \$29,572.50. The top of the sale was a two-year-old Rambouillet ram consigned by the Selway & Gardiner Sheep Company of Anaconda and purchased by O. A. Schulz of Sheridan for \$400.

Selway & Gardiner sold six pens of Rambouillet rams at prices ranging from \$20 to \$32.50 per head, and about 200 ewes in pens of twenty-five, all to Montana buyers, at from \$22 to \$33 a head. Twenty-one yearling Rambouillet rams were sold by the Montana State College (Bozeman) in single lots and small pens. Their highest single ram brought \$75 and a pen of five rams was purchased by Amelia Mosher of Wolf Creek at \$92.50 per head. J. B. Ririe of Magrath, Alberta, bought a pair of ewes from the college at \$65. Other sales in Rambouillets were: Williams & Pauly, Deer Lodge, four pens of yearling rams at from \$30 to \$35; Deer Lodge Farms Company, two pens of yearlings at \$25 and \$30 a head, and two single rams at \$55 each; O. A. Schulz of Sheridan, two pens of five rams at \$50 and \$65 per head and a single ram at \$90.

The Mt. Haggin Land & Live-

stock Company of Anaconda sold three stud Hampshires, at \$100 and \$110, and a couple of small pens of yearlings at \$35. Thirty Hampshire ram lambs were bought by G. M. Lewis of Manhattan from J. L. Swing of Sheridan at \$20 each. O. A. Schulz also sold two Hampshire ram lambs at \$35 each, one yearling at \$72.50 and another at \$75.

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR WOOL SHOW

The Wool Show of the California State Fair, held the second week of September, brought out some beautiful fleeces and created a great deal of interest among visiting wool growers, despite the miserable accommodations provided for housing the exhibits. About forty fleeces were shown, the

majority of which were entered in the breed classification. J. W. Salz, San Francisco wool merchant, Mr. Theller of the Sacramento Wool Company, and Professor R. F. Miller of the College of Agriculture, University of California, made up the team of judges.

Fleeces recently removed from the three Australian Merino rams imported by Dr. E. E. Brownell of San Francisco were displayed and elicited highest praise from every one who examined them. Since the competition was for California products only, the imported fleeces were not awarded prizes.

Bullard Brothers of Woodland were highly commended by the judges for the remarkable character of their offerings, as was also Eugene C. Tribble, a Romney breeder of Lodi.

The awards were as follows:

Breed.
Rambouillet
American Merino
Hampshire
Shropshire
Southdown
Oxford
Dorset
Lincoln
Romney
Corriedale
Leicester
Delaine Merino

Grade
Fine Str. Comb.
Fine French Comb.
Three-eighths Blood Comb.
One-fourth Blood Comb.
Braid

First.
Bullard Brothers, Woodland
Ed Gambrel, Ukiah
Walter P. Hubbard, Fresno
Frank Campbell, Davis
Corriedale Sheep So., Gridley
Walter P. Hubbard, Fresno
Walter P. Hubbard
Walter P. Hubbard
Eugene C. Tribble, Lodi
Corriedale Sheep Company
Corriedale Sheep Company
Cox entered—No awards on account of moths

Market Classification

First
Bullard Brothers, Woodland
Bullard Brothers
E. E. Brownell, Suisun
Corriedale Sheep Company
Walter P. Hubbard

Second
Phil Smith, Esparto

Corriedale Sheep Co.
Walter P. Hubbard
Walter P. Hubbard
Walter P. Hubbard
Corriedale Sheep Co.
Eugene C. Tribble
Corriedale Sheep Company
Corriedale Sheep Company

Second
Phil Smith, Esparto

Corriedale Sheep Company
E. E. Brownell
Corriedale Sheep Company



Champion Rambouillet Ram at at Utah State Fair, 1925. A son of Old 467 and the champion at the last three Utah State Fairs. Exhibited by John K. Madsen.



Champion Hampshire Ram Utah State Fair, 1925. Owned by Thousand Springs Farm (Minnie W. Miller). Born July, 1924, and shown as a yearling.

Comparative Profits From Early Spring Lambs and From Lambs Marketed In Autumn

By ARTHUR W. SAMPSON, In Charge Range Management, University of California

It is the purpose of this article to report the results of a local study in California of costs and profits in growing lambs ready for market in the spring as compared with costs and returns from lambs marketed in the autumn. The dropping of lambs to be ready in early spring market is a well-established business in California—in fact the state ranks as a leader in the growing of prime "hot house" lambs.

Early lamb production has played an important part in the development of ranges and farms of the Golden State. The early lamb trade of California, however, is confined to those districts which, because of favorable climate and forage growth, have proved their special adaptability to lambing in December, January and early February. Appreciable expansion in the state of the early spring lamb trade must, with safety to the producer, be superseded by a study of costs, particularly where it is necessary to use a considerable amount of concentrates and other feeds to supplement the natural range grasses.

A research assistantship, or fellowship, in range management is offered each year by the Division of Forestry of the University of California to a student qualified for admission to the Graduate School. Mr. W. B. Miller, formerly of the U. S. Forest Service and now engaged in investigations of reindeer production in Alaska in the interest of the Biological Survey, was in 1924 honored with this research assistantship. The data and conclusions here reported aim to summarize Mr. Miller's studies on the California National Forest in northern California, and on privately owned ranges adjacent thereto.

The principles which underlie profitable beef production, or indeed, the growing of farm crops, are fundamentally the same as those concerned in profitable lamb raising. All successful

business enterprises must be so conducted that the cost of production is less than the selling price. The growing of lambs and wool is so complex a business, due largely to intricately related enterprises that make up the ranch and range units, that it is not a simple matter to obtain true costs or true profits from a band of sheep.

As pointed out by Mr. Rinehart in the issue of the National Wool Grower for April, 1924, the cost of growing lambs is dependent largely upon (1) breeding under favorable conditions; (2) efficient ram management; (3) elimination of shy and non-breeders; (4) successful winter practices.

By studying costs and sale prices of lambs produced on many ranches of a community, as in the present investigation, profits may be determined with reasonable accuracy. No attempt was made to secure data from all sheepmen of the section studied; but the records obtained are representative. The data were obtained in the following ways:

1. Personal inspection of sheep ranches on the California forest and on foothill ranges adjacent to the forest.
2. Personal interviews with wool growers, forest service officials, and county agents.
3. A detailed questionnaire sent to many sheepmen.
4. Consultation and correspondence with members of the California Wool Growers Association, officers of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, with extension workers in range management in several western states, and with county assessors.
5. Analysis of published material pertinent to the study.

The questionnaire was sent to 418 sheepmen located near the California National Forest. Ninety-six replies were received from sheepmen giving

details as to costs and income. Thirty-eight sheepmen were personally interviewed and from these complete information was procured.

The data here summarized have been compiled from fifty-two selected questionnaires representing a total of 140,622 sheep. Of these 54,090 sheep belong to non-forest graziers and 86,532 head to men who have permits on the California National Forest. For convenience in presenting results the fifty-two individual cases computed were separated into eight classes, as follows:

1. Forest Permittees

- A1 Having one band or part thereof, lambing early.
- A2 Having one band or part thereof, lambing late.
- B1 Having two bands or over, lambing early.
- B2 Having two bands or over, lambing late.

II. Non-Forest Permittees

- C1 Having one band or part thereof, lambing early.
- C2 Having one band or part thereof, lambing late.
- D1 Having two bands or over, lambing early.
- D2 Having two bands or over, lambing late.

"Early lambing" embraces those bands whose lambs are ready for market before the troublesome foxtail has matured, approximately May 20. "Late lambing" includes all bands whose lambs are dropped late in winter or early spring and are not marketed until after the foxtail has ripened.

CONDITIONS INFLUENCING INVESTIGATIONS

The character of the country, the forage type, water facilities, and distance to market are factors of importance in determining profits from the lamb crop. The California National

Forest is characterized by deep rough canyons and rather smooth open ridges. The elevation varies from 1,500 to 4,000 feet. Limited water on a portion of the range prevents its best use for grazing. In some localities the animals must be driven two miles or more to water. The forage consists of browse, a large variety of annual and perennial grasses, and a fair admixture of palatable broad-leaved herbs. Intermixed with these, unfortunately, are several kinds of plants that cause mechanical injury to sheep. The more serious of these are: squirrel tail barley, wall barley, needle and thread, June brome-grass, red brome-grass, and rip-gut or devil-grass.

The foothill ranges supply good green forage following October rains. The forage is chiefly composed of annual vegetation, such as fescue-grasses, alfalfa, and bur clover.

The California forest is the most popular area for deer hunting in the state. With an estimate of 40,000 deer, it probably outranks the big game population of any other national forest in the United States. Some 6,000 hunters visit the forest each year and take out with them about 1,500 deer. Bear and other game animals and, indeed, animals of prey are rather numerous.

The forest as a whole is rather badly overgrazed, hence few choice lambs are available in autumn. Because of

this situation adjustments are being made in the grazing season and in the number of stock to be permitted.

SEASON OF LAMBING

Less than half of the sheepmen in the section studied lamb their ewes early. Those who raise early lambs have them dropped between November 15 and February 15. Early lambing is popular in the so-called "thermal" belt in the foothills. This area is typified by comparatively high temperatures and early forage growth. Most of the sheepmen who use the national forest range, on the other hand, lamb late in February and March. When the bands are admitted to the forest ranges the lambs are two or three months old. There they are grazed until about September 1. Unfortunately the lambs are not at that time in the milk fat stage, hence they must be sold as feeders at a weight of about 65 pounds.

THE MARKET

The price that lambs command on our markets varies widely according to season. When the grazing period ends the lambs must go to market. October marks the heaviest receipts of sheep and lambs from all states at sixty-seven of the chief public markets. This record is followed closely by the months of September, August and November, in the order named.

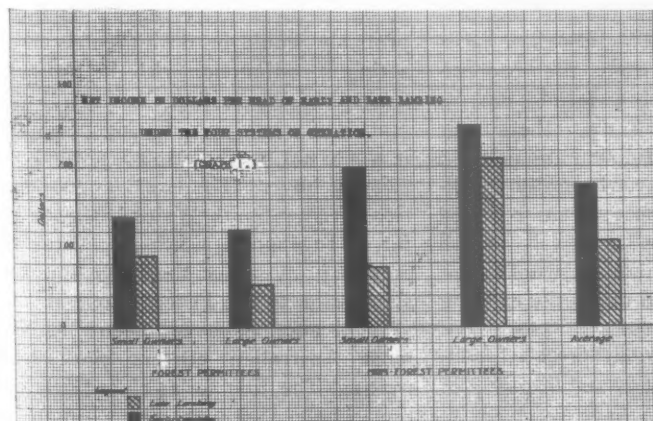
The receipts during these months

are exceptionally high because the grazing season of the western ranges and the summer pasturage forage in the corn belt is over. Most of the California eastern early lamb shipments are made in April and May, just before the drop of prices caused by an increased supply of lambs from other states. April and May are among the months of lightest receipts of lamb and mutton in this country. These spring lamb sales are of sufficient volume to have a somewhat stabilizing effect on the lamb market on the Pacific Coast during the remainder of the season.

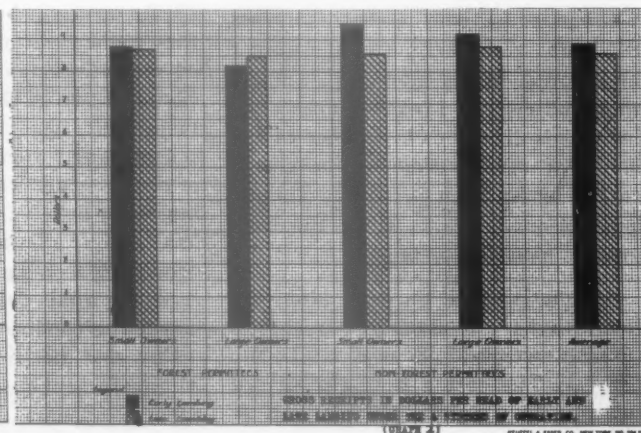
PRODUCTION COSTS

The following summary embraces costs, receipts, and net income (1) where the lambs are marketed in the spring and (2) where the lambs are not marketed until they return from the forest range in autumn (Graphs 1 and 2).

Those operating on the forest and having only one band have a net return from early lambs of \$1.36 a head as compared with eighty-nine cents for those who lamb late—a net profit of forty-seven cents in favor of the early lamb. Graph 1 shows that in every instance those who lamb early have a greater net income than those who lamb late. Almost invariably those who practice early lambing operate under conditions which do not require



Graph 1. Net Income in Dollars per head of early and late lambing under the four systems of operation



Graph 2. Gross Receipts in Dollars per head of early and late lambing under the four systems of operation

shelter or supplemental feeds. Late lambing generally is forced upon the grower because of inclement weather and unsuitable forage early in the season. The fact that such operators must depend upon supplemental feed and some shelter to keep the ewes in good condition during unfavorable weather explains in part why the average cost of raising late lambs is greater than for early lambs.

The greatest variation in net profits is found among small operators who do not have a forest grazing privilege. In this group there is an average net profit of \$2.01 and \$0.77 for those lambing early and late, respectively, a difference of \$1.24 a head in favor of early lambing. One reason for this difference is that many non-forest permittees owning small bands operate under extremely favorable conditions, while others do not.

"The average net income for those lambing early, all cases included, is \$1.781, and for those lambing late \$1.075, giving an average difference of \$0.706, or 66 per cent in favor of the operator who lambs early. In the case of forest permittees the average difference in favor of early lambing is \$0.575 a head."

It is interesting to note that those who grazed small bands upon the national forest in 1924 and marketed the lambs late had an average of 817 lambs to sell per one thousand ewes, whereas those who lambed early had 845 lambs to market per each thousand ewes, or 28 lambs more for each one thousand ewes in favor of early lambing. This difference in number of late lambs at market time is due chiefly to the losses from predatory animals and poisonous plants while the band grazes upon forest ranges.

Summarizing all the cost data, it is found that the average yearly cost of running ewes is \$7.38, or about 2 cents per day. The cost a head per day of running sheep on the different classes of range is not highly variable, as here shown:

National forest lambs\$0.021
Foothill range0.018
Stubble lands0.020
Farm or ranch0.018

The gross receipts for all types of range here studied was found to average \$8.77 per ewe.

It is noteworthy that the average price received per head for lambs sold in the spring was \$7.03, as compared with \$6.15 a head for lambs marketed in the autumn. This difference in returns is accounted for more by the advantage in marketing during April and May than by the condition of the lambs and their weight. Operators who practice lambing in sheds, and who must supplement the native grasses with various feeds, have expenses as follows: for hay, \$0.675; concentrates, \$0.35; lambing sheds, \$0.115—a total expense of \$1.14.

"It is evident that early lambing, when feasible, is the more profitable. Additional expenses under certain fa-

vorable conditions would justify early lambing. The economic advantages of the practice for individual cases must be determined from reliable data. Accurately kept records will be the only means of determining the best system of operation."

Officials of the forest service have interrogated stockmen as to their ability so to adjust their business that most permittees on the California forest would raise lambs for the early spring market. This plan was proposed (1) because the growers might enjoy greater profits, and (2) chiefly because much feed would be conserved on the forest range by grazing only dry bands, thereby avoiding a heavy cut in the present number of permitted sheep. Mr. Miller concludes: "The possibilities for early lambing is a problem to be decided for individual cases. * * * Accurately kept records will show what practices are to economic advantage."

Sheep Affairs in Australia and New Zealand

By A. C. Mills.

Melbourne, August 19.

Sir John Higgins' scheme for stabilizing the wool market continues to be the main topic of discussion at meetings of sheepmen. While few really expected it to receive full approval, it is doubtful if any appreciated just how universal the opposition would be. Of all the meetings held the past month—they number dozens—only three passed resolutions favoring the proposition, and two of those were by narrow majorities. At all the others the scheme was turned down, and at most in no uncertain way. Generally speaking, what little support it has received has been from the relatively small grower, who imagines his wool is not receiving a fair deal under the existing marketing conditions.

Now that the Higgins' proposal, with its government control and licensing of exports, appears to have received its quietus, sheepmen are searching for other remedies that may cure the ills of

fluctuating markets. Nothing very definite has yet been evolved, but the trend of opinion favors the setting up of an expert committee under the control of graziers, who would keep in touch with the world's markets and advise on all matters relating to selling, etc. Such a body should certainly be able to do useful work, especially as there probably would be no difficulty in its acting in conjunction with the National Council of Woollselling Brokers in the matter of regulating offerings. Further it would not be likely to rouse the hostility of buyers. The Graziers Association of New South Wales has gone so far as to appoint a sub-committee to prepare proposals on the above lines for submission to the Federal Council.

Wool auctions have been held in most Australian centers since last writing. The July series closed firm on the whole, without any quotable change in prices from opening rates, but a slight undercurrent of uneasiness

was noticeable the last few days. This was probably due to the strike of Bradford operatives that developed about then. At the finish of the series there were still 388,183 bales of the 1924-25 clip in store waiting disposal.

The August sales opened on the 6th instant in Adelaide, when the above mentioned uneasiness was more pronounced, and although good clearances were effected, best Merinos were reported as five to ten per cent below closing Melbourne rates in July, with top making sorts par to five per cent cheaper. The position improved somewhat when the Melbourne and Sydney auctions started on the 10th. The market then was quoted as practically unchanged for good to fine Merinos, with medium and strong sorts about five per cent lower, as compared with closing July rates. Super comebacks and crossbreds were slightly in buyers' favor.

A feature of the recent sales has been the strong support accorded by French operators, who have bought nearly 70 per cent of some of the catalogues. Americans have been buying in moderate compass and confining their attention mainly to the best Merinos, for which they pay top prices. British traders are doing little or nothing at present.

At a joint conference of the Australian Woolgrowers Council and the National Council of Woolselling Brokers held yesterday, it was decided that the offerings in all Australian centers from September 1 to December 31 should be limited to 1,040,000 bales, spread evenly throughout that period. An estimate places the 1925-26 season's production at 2,250,000 bales, and as there will be some 200,000 bales of the 1924-25 clip still on hand on September 1, the carry forward into 1926 promises to exceed 1,400,000 bales.

The annual Melbourne Sheep Show at the beginning of the present month was quite a success from the point of view of interest raised and general quality of exhibits. There was a particularly good display of fine wool Merinos, the ram championship going to a sheep entered by George Lannin of Lillymur, western Victoria. The sales

which followed the show were a rather tame affair after the big prices realized in Sydney in July. The top figure obtained was 210 guineas (about \$1073.10) for a Tasmanian ram forwarded by John Taylor, of Winton.

The cold weather experienced in the southern states the last month or so has reacted on stock. Feed is backward, and while sheep may be holding their condition, the generality of cattle are having a hard time. Some owners in Victoria are even hand feeding. Lambs are also being adversely affected. The actual losses are small, but development is being retarded and as a result the frozen lamb export season will open later than anticipated.

The relatively small yardings are tending to keep values of fats high in the metropolitan markets. For instance, quite ordinary trade description crossbred wethers were selling at \$10.30 to \$11, and small spring lambs at \$6.25 to \$7.20 a head at Newmarket, Melbourne, last week. At Homebush, Sydney, fat wethers were bringing up to \$9.25, and prime lambs to \$8.50. These are good solid prices for the time of the year and rates are bound to drop materially as soon as the weather becomes warmer.

An interim sheep return for New Zealand recently made available by the government shows that the total sheep stocks in the Dominion on April 30 last were 24,002,742, an increase of 226,966 on the previous year's figures. Since 1922, when sheep stocks were down to 22,222,259, the numbers, in spite of heavy export, have steadily increased, but are still over two and a quarter millions below the record total of 26,354,594 in 1918. The export of mutton and lamb during the last sheep year was 6,649,958 carcasses, as against 6,620,211 the year before, but these figures are considerably below those of the four preceding years, the highest total of mutton and lamb being in 1921, when 9,986,689 carcasses were shipped.

Dairying is continuing to affect the further development of sheep raising in certain districts. Also it is probable

that the greater use of Down rams for the production of lambs and mutton for export will tend to reduce the ewe flocks. The fact that Dominion sheep stocks are being maintained, and not overdrawn, must be considered satisfactory.

According to Dalgety and Co., Ltd., actual sales of wool in New Zealand last season were 462,795 bales, and excluding wool since shipped on owner's account, the carry over is about 26,000 bales.

The average auction price is given as 39.84 cents per pound, compared with 31.18 cents the previous season. The destinations of wool sold were: United Kingdom, 237,143 bales; North America, 32,620 bales; France, 18,443 bales; Belgium, 9,620 bales; Germany, 65,746 bales; Italy, 8,504 bales; Japan, India and China, 12,172 bales; Australia, 5,824 bales; New Zealand, 72,436 bales.

SHEEP ON SHARES

Placing sheep on small farms "on shares" has been handled very successfully during the past year by the M. L. Lane Sheep Company of Great Falls, Montana. Under the plan followed, the company furnishes the sheep, the farmer provides the feed and care, and the proceeds from the sale of the wool and the increase are equally divided.

Last fall thirty-two farmers in Pondera County, Montana, each received 200 mature ewes, from which, it is estimated, their gross profits averaged \$1500. The feed cost is figured at about \$500, so the net gain would run about \$1,000. Much of the success of the undertaking is attributed to the fact that the company employed an expert sheepman to supervise the care of the sheep on the farms.

This year the number of sheep so placed has been increased and it is thought by 1926 fully 6,000 more ewes will have been let to farmers of Pondera County on this basis.

The form of contract used by the M. L. Lane Company follows. In regard to it Mr. Lane writes:

"You will note that I require 60 tons of hay and 2100 square feet of shed floor space for 200 head of sheep. This, of course,

should be changed according to the number of sheep that one intends to place. I am following, as nearly as possible, the plan outlined by the different western colleges, such as the Bozeman College, the Idaho College, and the United States Department of Agriculture's plan in handling sheep on small farms."

Agreement

This agreement, made and entered into this _____ day of _____, 1925, by and between M. L. LANE SHEEP COMPANY, of Great Falls, Montana, party of the first part, and _____ of _____ party of the second part, WITNESSETH:

That for and in consideration of the sum of One Dollar (\$1.00) and the promises herein interchanged between the parties hereto, and other good and valuable considerations, the party of the first part does hereby agree to deliver to the party of the second part 200 ewes and the necessary three bucks, and the second party hereby agrees to accept and properly feed and care for said sheep under the terms and conditions of this agreement, to-wit:

1. It is understood and agreed that the party of the second part will receive the said sheep at the railroad unloading station at _____

2. It is understood and agreed by and between the parties hereto that the value of said ewes is \$_____ per head, or a total of \$_____, and that the value of the bucks is \$_____ per head, or a total of \$_____, and that the total agreed valuation of the ewes and bucks so delivered is the sum of \$_____

3. The first party agrees to pay the taxes on said sheep.

4. The second party further agrees to furnish sheds which shall contain not less than 2,100 square feet of floor space; also forty (40) acres of sweet clover and wild oat sheep-fenced pasture, divided into four 10-acre pastures; also to furnish sufficient and convenient shade for sheep; also to furnish all necessary panels, pens, corrals, water, salt, wool sacks, twine and marking material for the proper branding of wool sacks, ewes, bucks and lambs; also to furnish the necessary oil-cake and grain for the proper feeding of said ewes and bucks during the breeding and lambing season.

5. The second party also agrees to have on hand, stacked on the same quarter section of land where the sheep sheds are located, and to feed to said sheep between December 1st and the following May 15th, at least sixty tons of fresh, sweet alfalfa or sweet clover or oat hay, it being distinctly understood that no moldy hay or moldy feed of any kind shall be fed to said sheep. If more hay or feed shall be required between said dates or at any other time during the term of this contract to maintain the said sheep in a first class marketable, breeding and lambing condition, second party agrees to furnish such hay or feed.

6. Second party also agrees to perform all labor necessary for the proper handling and feeding of said sheep, and to pay all expenses, including the expense of lambing, shearing, pasturing, feeding, dipping at least two different times per annum, and otherwise handling and caring for the said sheep during the life of this contract; and does further agree to deliver the wool immediately after shearing and, at the termination of this contract, such sheep as the party of the first part may direct, f. o. b. cars at the nearest shipping point to the farm of the party of the second part.

7. It is further understood and agreed that in case of loss of the sheep above described, the loss shall be borne equally by

the parties hereto, and the value of the sheep lost, at the time of loss, is hereby agreed to be the cash value as above specified.

In the event losses are sustained, the party of the first part may deduct the one-half such loss from the shares of the wool or lambs payable to the party of the second part as hereinafter set forth.

8. In general, the party of the second part agrees to bear all the expense of handling and caring for the sheep above described, and their increase and wool, during the term of this contract, and does agree to feed, care for, shear, brand, dip and otherwise handle the said sheep and their increase according to the best methods known in the livestock industry and does agree that all the operations shall be conducted in due season and without delay, and the party of the first part shall have the right at any time, in person or by his authorized representatives, to go upon the farm or ranch of the party of the second part, and to inspect the same, and to advise with the party of the second part as to the methods of handling and caring for said sheep to the best interests of both parties hereto.

9. It is further understood and agreed that, if, in the opinion of the party of the first part, the party of the second part, at any time or in any manner, fails to properly perform the promises and terms of this agreement, on his part to be kept and performed, the party of the first part may cancel this agreement, and upon paying or tendering in cash, to the party of the second part, the tonnage value of the hay actually fed to the sheep, up to the time of cancellation, at the rate of \$10 per ton, less any material or cash advances, to demand and receive the immediate possession of all of the above described sheep or their increase, if any, and the payment of said sum per ton for said hay shall be full payment for all services rendered and expense incurred by the party of the second part in the performance of this agreement.

10. It is mutually understood and agreed that title to all of said sheep, wool, and increase shall at all times during the term of this contract remain in the party of the first part.

11. The party of the second part shall receive as his sole compensation for the performance of the terms of this contract, on his part to be kept and performed, one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the proceeds derived from the sale of the wool clipped from said sheep, and one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the increase of said ewes.

12. The wool shall be delivered by the party of the second part to the party of the first part, properly bagged f. o. b. the cars at the nearest shipping point immediately after clipping, and the marketing thereof shall be exclusively in the hands of the party of the first part, who shall exercise his best judgment for the benefit of both parties hereto, in the sale thereof, and who shall after having received the proceeds from the said sale, render a report to the party of the second part for his one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) share thereof.

13. Pelts from all sheep lost shall be delivered to the party of the first part who shall have the exclusive sale thereof, and shall account to the party of the second part for his share thereof.

14. By mutual consent of the parties hereto, the lambs may be sold by the party of the first part, who shall immediately after receiving such proceeds render a report to the party of the second part for his one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) share of said lambs.

In the event the said lambs are not sold prior to the termination of this contract,

they shall be divided equally, as to number and sex, between the parties hereto, the one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) being retained by the party of the second part, and the other one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) to be delivered by the party of the second part to the party of the first part f. o. b. the cars at the nearest railroad loading station, in the event the party of the first part shall so direct.

15. While this agreement is in force, the second party covenants that he will not own or run any sheep other than those included and treated of in this agreement unless he first obtains the written consent of the first party.

16. The party of the second part does further agree not to assign this contract, or any proceeds therefrom, or to in any way encumber his interest in the wool, sheep, increase or this contract without first having obtained the written consent of the party of the first part thereto; and any such assignment or encumbrance shall be void unless such written consent is obtained from the first party. It is further understood and agreed that if the party of the first part should make any loan to the party of the second part, then any proceeds from this contract belonging to the party of the second part or any interest of the party of the second part in the wool, sheep or increase of this contract, shall be security for the payment of the loan so made, whether such security be evidenced by chattel mortgage or otherwise.

17. Second party does further agree at the termination of this contract to deliver all sheep and their increase and any property of the party of the first part, deliverable under the terms of this contract, without delay and according to the terms hereof.

18. Actual financial settlement for the joint wool and lambs shall be made at the expiration of this contract.

The terms of this contract shall be from its date until _____, 19 _____

In Witness Whereof, the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year in this contract first above written.

M. L. LANE SHEEP COMPANY,
By _____ President (Seal)
_____ Party of the First Part.

(Seal)
_____ Party of the Second Part.

DELAINE RAMS SOLD IN THE WEST

I have just returned from taking a carload of Delaine bucks to the Pacific Coast. I started with 113 head, nearly all of them having been previously ordered. I sold twelve rams in Kansas, twenty-five in Colorado, about thirty in Wyoming, and the balance in Cloverdale and Ukiah, California. The car brought me \$6,780, but what made me feel better than the price was the fact that all of my purchasers were well satisfied with the rams I brought them. I could have sold more if I had had them with me. As it is, I have orders from California for nearly half a carload of rams for delivery next fall. Wakeman, Ohio. Frank H. Russell.

Conditions at the Lamb Markets

CHICAGO

"Bob" went away and the lamb market ran into tribulation. "Bob" is market vernacular for Robert Matheson, the Swift buyer and nestor of the profession.

It happened along toward the end of September, the week ending the 25th, to be exact, which was not surprising, as it has always been a month of vocisitude. The consensus of trade opinion is that if Matheson had been at the helm the abrupt decline of \$1.50 to \$2 per hundredweight at that juncture would have been averted, as nothing happened simultaneously in the dressed market to warrant a collapse of that character. That the early September market, with fat lambs on a \$15.50@16.25 basis, had been unduly high, especially when measured by dressed values and killing quality of lambs available is not an unreasonable assertion, consequently when a mass of natives were cut loose in response to the magnetic influence of attractive prices, something had to break. The previous week, that of September 18, the market had advanced 25 to 75 cents, putting choice handyweight lambs on a \$16@16.25 basis, for which there was warrant, that kind being abnormally and unseasonably scarce. A September without a slump would bear resemblance to Hamlet with the Melancholy Dane off the pay roll. The gratifying phase of the incident was prompt recovery of part of the loss under keen eastern competition, which developed the moment killers down that way discovered that a bargain sale had been inaugurated at Chicago.

The eastern killers are a shrewd bunch, always on the alert to locate something cheap. With good lambs worth \$16 at Buffalo and Jersey City bare, they kept the wires hot for forty-eight hours on discovering that Chicago was on a \$14.25 basis, to the consternation of a group of local buyers responsible for engineering the break, only to be deprived of the fruits of

their work. They suddenly realized that eastern killers had grabbed most of the good lambs while they were whittling sticks, awaiting further concessions. Buyers have a confirmed habit of overplaying.

It has been a paradoxical market. Choice natives have sold higher than westerns and when quality was taken into the reckoning, medium lambs have earned more money than they were entitled to, measured by tops. These medium lambs got so high at one time and so badly out of line that when the break came they dropped \$2 per hundredweight, without halting. A type of lamb worth \$15.50 at the high time sold off to \$13.50. At the low point, \$14.50 was the limit, but recovery was prompt, \$15.65 being paid before the end of the month for lambs hard to sell at \$14.25 the previous week. Choice lambs were so scarce late in September that they were entitled to more substantial premiums, a buying policy that warrants criticism. If the man who makes choice lambs is entitled to a reward, it should be at a time when that kind is scarce. Lamb buying is a game not always played legitimately unless taking advantage of opportunity is ethical. Had the eastern dressed market been anywhere in the vicinity of demoralization, there would have been reasonable excuse for the raid late in September, but the avidity with which killers down that way tucked their knees under the bargain counter, plus the prompt reaction in values, indicated otherwise.

What happened at that juncture suggests that any considerable number of native lambs in the hands of farmer growers is always a menace to price stability. The run of natives during the week of September 25 came in response to a high market, without warning. At that time the entire package for the week was far below normal for the season, 5,000 less than a year ago at Chicago and 25,000 less around the market circle. Not only was total supply moderate, but the western end car-

ried a large percentage of feeders that had a market of their own. Seventy-five decks of natives on Monday took off \$1 to \$1.50 per hundredweight in three days, a raid that should depress enthusiasm among farmer breeders and probably would, had the altitude of the market been several degrees lower. Unless government reports concerning dressed trade conditions were erroneous, and their accuracy has not been questioned, product prices were well maintained, leaving contention that dressed lambs had been selling at a loss as the only justification for the raid. Contention that native lambs should not be marketed in such gobs is futile, as there never has been, and probably never will be an effective method of regulating supply from that quarter.

Condition of western lambs deteriorated steadily and rapidly throughout September, the run carrying an increasing percentage of feeders, which worked higher despite easier picking. On the break, they suffered least, approximately 50 cents per hundredweight. Much of the time feeders and fat lambs were on a price parity, occasionally feeders earned a premium and at all times killer demand was more readily satisfied than the call from the feedlot.

The first week of September fat lambs advanced 25@50 cents to a \$15.65 top on westerns, the bulk of desirable offerings sold between that figure and \$15, and choice 7 to 82-pound Montanas and Idahos got the top price, a popular price for medium lambs being \$14.50. Natives sold at \$14.75@15.25; heavy buck lambs from \$14 down, and, running true to form, farmer breeders sent in a large percentage of that kind. The second week another 25@50-cent advance was registered, the best rangers reaching \$15.95, few selling below \$15.25. Most of the native lambs vended at \$15.25@15.75, a few at \$15.90, and culls at \$11.50@12. Many consignments of native lambs were 75 per cent bucks, sell-

ing at \$12.50 to \$13.50, which would have been severely punished on a heavier supply. The native crop carried few ewe lambs, farmers conserving them to increase breeding flocks. Early in the third week the crest of the advance was reached on another 25@50-cent advance, heralding the resultant crash hereinbefore recorded. At the peak, \$16@16.25 was paid for choice lambs, \$15.25@16 for the bulk of both natives and westerns. By the close of the week net losses of 25@40 cents, compared with the previous week, had been effected, and during the last full week, net losses of 75 cents to \$1 were registered, although toward the close a 50@75-cent reaction occurred under the tonic influence of a heavy volume of eastern orders, attracted by the bargain sale, demonstrating that the property was worth the money. At the low point choice lambs at \$14.25 were exactly \$2 lower than at the high spot the previous week, under substantially heavier sorts which prices did not indicate. This advance was made emphatic at the month-end half week, when eastern orders were again available, choice lambs realizing \$15. Curtailement of native supply in consequence of the slump during the previous week was also a tonic factor.

Heavy lambs have been consistently bad actors, especially bucks, selling from \$14 down at the high time. Breeders took advantage of penalization of heavy lambs by sorting off the ewe end, which was worth \$14.25@15, and killers took bucks at \$13.75@14, and heavy wether lambs at \$14.25@14.50. The handwriting is on the wall, probability being that big lambs will be handicapped right along, of which feeders will do well to take notice.

The sheep end of the trade fluctuated less wildly than lambs, for which scarcity was responsible. Prices broke 25@50 cents at the low time and promptly recovered. The best western ewes sold readily at \$7.50@8, native ewes mainly at \$6@7.50, with overweights as low as \$5. Heavy ewes were scarce, however, farmers holding back everything capable of dropping a lamb and shearing a fleece next spring.

While good cull ewes were wanted at \$3@4, there was no reliable demand for canning stock around \$2. Fat yearlings sold anywhere from \$11 to \$12.75, and a few aged wethers made \$8.50@9.25.

A short run was the underlying and outstanding phase of the whole trade. September receipts at seven markets figured around 1,350,000 or 300,000 less than a year ago, with a decided paucity of killing stock and that in deficient condition, which aggravated matters from the killer's standpoint, as yields were low and the product unattractive. All markets except Denver showed sharp supply curtailment. The combined shrinkage at Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha, compared with September, 1924, approximated 375,000 head, which effectively disposed of contention early in the season that lamb production for the season would show material expansion. The alibi produced by statisticians responsible for that forecast was that the increase had been concealed by the process of holding back ewe lambs to rehabilitate depleted ewe bands, the obvious fact being that they were never dropped.

Ruling prices on fat sheep and lambs are about \$1.50 per hundredweight higher than a year ago in the case of sheep; \$2.50 per hundredweight higher on lambs. Compared with the low level of 1921, sheep are \$3 higher, lambs \$6.50 to \$7 higher. Back in 1915 lambs sold mainly at \$8.25@8.75; sheep at \$5.75@6.50.

J. E. Poole.

OMAHA

The month of September found the movement of lambs from the range states again increasing in volume, but while the total receipts on the Omaha market of 383,000 head showed a substantial gain over August, they fell around 180,000 head short of September, 1924, when 552,000 head were received.

Taken as a whole it was another four-week period of well divided supplies, the run only on one or two occasions developing burdensome proportions and values displayed a good tone

all along the line. When comparisons are made with a year ago the decrease in the production of lambs in the Northwest stood out even more in September than in the month previous, the sharp difference from last season's figures bearing out this statement.

It was an erratic market generally. The initial two weeks found demand from all quarters displaying considerable breadth and prices worked upwards until the \$16.15 level was reached. Sudden drops in eastern dressed mutton circles, together with the increasing offerings, resulted in a moderate slump from the high point, however, and final quotations were little changed for the month.

To date very few lambs taken out by corn belt feeders have been put back on the market, only an occasional load being noted and should the movement of these kinds to market start within a short time and the run of western range lambs continue seasonably large, prices would no doubt suffer a substantial recession all around. Some of the lambs taken out by feeders during the latter part of July and in August were expected to be seen on the market in September, but very few were moved and October should bring about a pretty liberal movement of "comeback" lambs, which so far in history have failed to prove a stimulant to values.

Continued keenness of demand for light and handyweight lambs by corn belt feeders featured the feeder trade during September and the out movement rose from 124,000 head in August to 209,000 head, but still fell 100,000 head short of the same month a year ago. Practically throughout the month prices of feeder stuff held well around those paid for killers and on some occasions the top on lights exceeded that paid by packers.

The outlook for October was a very undecided one due to the fact that many lambs in Wyoming and other range states have been contracted for October 1st and 15th delivery and the trend of values depends largely on whether these lambs will be moved right on to market or be held for further feeding. If the big per-

centage of them should be kept back for a while it appears as though the marketward movement of the stuff already taken out by corn belt feeders might get under way at about the same time the "held-over" rangers start coming and prices would suffer depression.

Clyde McCreary.

KANSAS CITY

From August 31 to September 16 lamb prices advanced \$1.25. In the next eight days there was a drop of \$1.75, and in the last week of the month a \$1.25 rally left the market 35 to 50 cents above the August close and 75 cents below the high point of the month. The three price movements during the month, though rather extreme, still left the average considerably above August, and relatively high for the season of the year. The extreme top price, \$16.50, was paid for Utah and Colorado lambs. This is the highest price ever paid for range lambs in a peace-time period, and compares with \$6.50 to \$11 tops in years preceding the world war. The opening top for month was \$15.25, and the closing top \$15.50. At the low point \$14.60 was top and practically none sold below \$14.25. Demand from killing sources was active the entire period. Supplies were well distributed throughout the week, and no market had excessive runs. The bulk of the lambs averaged 72 to 85 pounds, a few weighing 88 to 90 pounds. The lighter weight classes were favored. However, the spread is not out of line for this season of the year. During the feeding season lambs weighing 80 to 85 pounds will probably sell at a big premium over other weights.

The native lamb supply was practically cleaned up during August and the western range lambs this past month met with no competition from that source. Probably in no previous September have western lambs had the market to themselves so much as in the past thirty days. This condition will continue well into October, though in the latter part of the month Chicago will get libera-

supplies from northern feed lots and corn fields. Short-fed lambs in this section will not move until after the middle of November.

The per cent of range lambs fat enough for killers was unusually large, and doubtless will continue so. There was comparatively little sorting at all times, and the cut-out lambs found a ready outlet to feeders.

The ewe market, both fat and breeder classes, met an active demand. The bulk of the fat ewes sold at \$7.50 to \$7.85, with the range \$6.50 to \$8. Not in a number of years past have such favorable prices prevailed for old fat ewes as this season. Breeding ewes brought \$8 to \$12.50, according to age and condition. Offerings were taken readily at the prices. Some bunches of lambs were bought around \$15.50, ewes sorted off and shipped to the country and the wethers sold at \$15.75. Such deals were an exception and most of the breeding ewe demand was in the two-year and other classes.

Only an occasional bunch of wethers was offered, and most of them brought \$7.50 to \$8.50. They came from Louisiana and Texas. Practically no thin wethers were offered.

Though there was an urgent demand the entire month, only 75,000 lambs were sent out for feeding. Though this outbound business was small, it represented every head offered that could be handled by feeders. Had they been available, twice the number would have been bought. Prices ranged from \$14 to \$15.65, bulk turning at \$14.75 to \$15.

Total receipts for September were 204,411, or 71,743 less than in the same month last year. The principal decrease was in the feeder end, as killers bought as many as a year ago. Total receipts for the nine months were 1,150,862, compared with 1,226,236 in the same period last year. C. M. Pipkin.

ST. JOSEPH

Sheep receipts for the month were 104,393, compared with 71,920 last month and 110,633 in September, 1924. Practically all of receipts were westerns, natives being very scarce, espec-

ially the latter part of the month. Demand for lambs was good and the market close was some higher than the opening. The month opened with best westerns at \$15.25, and gradually advanced until the top reached \$16.25 on the 16th. The market broke \$1 the following week, then reacted the last three days, the closing top being \$15.50. Feeders were in demand at all times and on several occasions sold equal to or above fat lambs. At the high time feeders brought \$15.50, with closing prices \$14.75@15. Native lambs were scarce, and choice kinds were quoted up to \$15 on the close. The market for aged sheep did not change much during the month. Western ewes on the close were \$7.50@7.75, wethers \$9 and yearlings \$11. Breeders were in good demand at all times, selling largely \$8@9, with small lots up to \$12.

H. H. Madden.

DENVER

Sheep marketing at Denver was liberal during the month of September. The total supply was 281,598 head, compared to but 237,306 head in September one year ago, or an increase this year of 44,306 head. For the year 1925 to date the increase in the number of sheep received here as compared to the same period of last year is nearly 400,000 head.

An active trade and slightly higher prices featured the market during the month. Good quality fat lambs were selling at \$14.50 to \$14.75 early in September, and at the close of the month choice lambs sold at \$15.15.

Feeding lambs were in strong demand throughout the month. While prices are now considered high, the feeders are taking the stock readily, and everything offered is finding a ready sale. Indications are for liberal feeding of lambs in this territory, despite the high price of feeding lambs, and the fact that feed in some sections is short.

Feeding lambs of good quality sold early in September at \$14.50 to \$14.65. At the close of the month they were selling at about the same prices.

Desirable fat ewes are selling here at \$7 to \$7.50, with one-year breeders at \$7.50 to \$8, and feeding ewes at \$6 to \$6.50

W. N. Fulton.

THE FEEDER SITUATION

"Dizzy" feeding lamb prices astound everyone save those who are spending their money that way. It has been a phenomenal market, under insatiable demand, all through the season. So far as statistics are concerned, the movement into finishers' hands has been light, but there is an uncertain factor not generally recognized that is anything but favorable to investors at current prices. It is a direct movement from breeding ground to feeder of generous volume that must be reckoned with in figuring on volume of winter supply. So far as market gateways are concerned, the July, August and September movement of feeders into Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Ohio, and Michigan, figures about 625,000, against 845,000 a year ago, but owing to the heavy direct movement, these figures are worthless for estimating the number on feed.

When fat lambs broke \$1.50 to \$2 per hundredweight in September, feeders lost 50@75 cents, but as this brought a new bunch of buyers into the market, action was not impaired. Many of these buyers were new people with whom the trade had no previous contact. Regular feeders looked askance at the price list and backed away, but the amateur element went the limit, even when light lambs commanded \$16 per hundredweight or better. They were sufficiently initiated, however, to turn both thumbs down when offered heavy lambs at \$14 or less. At the crest of the advance, light feeders went out as high as \$16.50, and taking September as a whole, \$15@15.75 took the bulk.

Speculation as to the reception these purchases will get when returned to market is rife. If the course of the summer and fall fat market affords a

criterion, the stuff should at least pay well for its board bill, which is all the average farmer feeder can reasonably expect when paying such prices for thin stock. Many have invested on the theory that the coming mid-winter fat lamb market will be a repetition of what happened last December and January, ignoring the fact that consumption conditions at that stage were abnormal, owing to the New York poultry embargo, which created unexpected demand for lamb. That killers will embrace every opportunity to take off a dollar does not need assertion; that they may do so occasionally is possible, especially if flurries attract a few too many to market, feeders in eastern territory having a confirmed habit of loading heavily in response to price bulges. A high level market is always erratic and it is a cinch that lambs will rule high all winter, otherwise feeders' losses will be appalling. Probability exists that as Colorado's contribution will be below normal, high point for the winter season will be registered late, thus reversing last winter's market performance.

The winter market may be erratic, but there can be no doubt that it will be healthy. Supply distribution will help, as the trade is making a persistent and continuous display of underlying strength, otherwise such prompt recovery as followed the break of \$1.50 to \$2 per hundredweight late in September would have been impossible. However, when good to choice lamb carcasses work above a 28@31-cent basis at Chicago and Atlantic seaboard markets, demand is promptly curtailed in an over-night manner that plays hob with dressed trade, insuring an accumulation of high-priced product and a bargain sale to effect a clearance, and frequently entailing heavy loss on killers who are warranted in getting panicky whenever the hang rail fills up. Chain stores are cutting a wide swath in distributive trade, managers of these concerns having a fashion of getting together to map concertive action. Last winter when live lambs went on a \$19 basis and the goose was appar-

ently hanging high, chain stores excluded lamb from their offerings, placarding high prices as a reason, and at Boston, newspaper space was used to emphasize their policy. Once "off" any commodity, consumers "come back" slowly, so that an abnormally high market is prejudicial to producers' interests. Killers have a stated policy of raiding prices whenever opportunity offers and, once in bearish action, invariably make an overplay, a practice illustrated by the September crash when they took off at least \$1 per hundredweight more than conditions warranted. Such movements are beyond control, especially when supply is in many hands as is the case at present.

Farmer feeders watch a rising tide of prices until they detect a favorable spot on which to drop their holdings; then order cars excessively, creating an early week run that exerts a demoralizing influence. Just as long as the market is kept on a hand-to-mouth basis, it will maintain reasonable stability; an occasional gob will knock the props from under the price list, temporarily at least.

So far as western lambs are concerned, the crop is practically all in, but a grist of stuff is running in corn fields, which was bought high; the owners thereof are nervous and anxious to count their money, creating a prospect of feast and famine runs and erratic price movements this side of the holidays. After the out-of-doors delegation has been cleaned up, it will be logical to expect a more stable market at high average prices. The feeder who gets to market in a mob will be under the necessity of taking his medicine.

J. E. Poole.

SHEEP-SHEARING CONTEST AT CALIFORNIA FAIR

The contest in sheep-shearing at the State Fair at Sacramento, on September 9, brought forth an exceptionally large and interested crowd. Fourteen shearers entered the contest with Sacramento winning the event on a record of two minutes and six seconds.

The Wool Sack

WESTERN WOOL SALES

Just before going to press the Wool Grower was advised by the Pacific Co-operative Wool Growers regarding the following sales made during the first week of October. The wools included in these sales were graded lines and represented portions of clips consigned from four states and held in the association's warehouses at Portland and San Francisco:

75,000 lbs. graded Idaho $\frac{1}{4}$ -blood, 48 cents, f. o. b. Portland.

50,000 lbs. Valley Oregon $\frac{1}{4}$ -blood, 50 cents f. o. b. Portland.

10,000 lbs. California $\frac{1}{4}$ -blood, 50 cents f. o. b. Portland.

10,000 lbs. Washington $\frac{1}{4}$ -blood, 43 cents f. o. b. Portland.

25,000 lbs. Low $\frac{1}{4}$ -blood, 48 cents f. o. b. Portland.

25,000 lbs. Humboldt, Calif., fine staple 49 cents f. o. b. San Francisco.

On October 12, announcement was made at Salt Lake of the sale by the Murray Sheep Company, Newhouse, Utah, of 25,000 fleeces at 44 cents per pound without discount. The Murray Sheep Company is under the management of Mr. R. H. Winder, and the wools included in this sale were shorn at Newhouse and from there shipped to Salt Lake last June and placed in storage. It is reported that these wools consist principally of half-blood grade with a few fleeces of finer quality. At the same time Dewey, Gould & Company were also announced as the purchasers of 17,000 fleeces from Messrs. Robison and Yelland at 42 and 43 cents without discounts.

CALIFORNIA WOOL SALE NOVEMBER 18

The Northern California Wool Warehouse Company has announced a public sealed bid sale of 1925 California wools to be held at the warehouse in Vina, commencing on the afternoon of Wednesday, November 18. The following graded lines will be offered:

Fine staple No. 1	127,000	Fine staple No. 2	27,500
French combing No. 1	35,000	French combing No. 2	27,000
Fine clothing No. 1	29,500	Fine clothing No. 2	25,000
Half-blood staple No. 1	34,000	Half-blood staple No. 2	8,000
Half-blood clothing	11,000	Three-eighths-blood combing	21,000
Three-eighths-blood clothing	4,000	Quarter-blood staple	7,500

The Boston Wool Market

By Henry A. Kidder

Conditions in the Boston wool market are thought by the trade to be much more favorable than at any time since June. September saw the low point of the summer in prices of both fleeces and Territories. Even now the current improvement is mainly on the medium side. The great increase of mill buying during the month was entirely due to the previous waiting attitude of the mills. For a time they were holding off, either expecting still lower prices, or refusing to cover their wool needs in advance of the actual receipt of orders.

"Tabloid" buying and marketing seems to have been pretty thoroughly established in goods, yarn, top and wool markets. Illustrating this on the wool side, a case is cited where a dealer had a pile of medium wool, weighing something over a hundred thousand pounds. Various manufacturers looked at the lot, found it was just what they wanted, yet refused to take it over as a whole, though under normal conditions it would have required no particular effort. Before this wool was finally sold the lot had been divided into six lots, one manufacturer taking four bites at different times.

This may be considered abnormal, yet in a way it is typical of the situation. Spinners and manufacturers wait until the orders are actually on the books and then come into the market for just wool enough to cover. This attitude may partly be due to changing conditions in the goods trade, but not all. Some spinners are said to be getting orders for yarns that in construction are entirely outside their experi-

ence. They are gladly filling these orders, as trade with them has been very quiet, but they show great timidity in regard to anticipating their wool needs, and seemingly have little confidence in the permanency of the call for such yarns.

There has been a very considerable volume of medium domestic wools and foreign crossbreds moved during September. The demand has been well distributed among both larger and smaller mills, though the American Woolen Company is said to have been particularly active all the month. That concern is credited with having bought Australian Merinos freely at home and abroad, and it is believed in the trade that its mills are greatly in need of wool, and that the American, and other concerns as well, are carrying stocks far below normal.

Without pointing to any particular concern, it is said in the trade that there is surprising urgency to have all purchases shipped at once. Some buyers frankly say that their sorters and machinery must have wool at once in order to keep running. It is also known that large purchases of foreign wool are being taken out of bond, something that is not usually done unless the wool is to go into consumption immediately, as the duty has to be paid before the wools are withdrawn.

These things are of interest as indicating the change that has come over the market since the August report. In a general way it may be said that fine Territory wools are fully five cents a scoured pound lower than a month ago, with medium wools more irregular and

at the moment showing a tendency to advance. The bulk of the demand, especially during the last half of September, has been for medium wools, particularly for quarter-bloods. Montana and similar wools of the quarter-blood type have sold recently at 95 cents clean, while wools only a little less desirable have sold at 92 and 90 cents. After some reaction, three-eighths-blood Territory is selling at \$1 to \$1.05 clean, or about where it was quoted at the beginning of the month.

There has been more or less fluctuation in the finer grades of Territory wools, and after a moderate rally in the recent trading, they are still somewhat lower than was noted a month ago. Starting at \$1.30 clean, with \$1.35 asked, fine and fine medium staple wool dropped to \$1.25, a number of lots

changing hands on that basis. This grade has not been at all plentiful in this year's clip, the bulk of the better-class Territories being seemingly of the French combing type. Very lately there has been an effort to lift fine staple to a higher level again, and most lots are held up to \$1.30, though no recent sales have been noted at this figure.

The top edge of the current quotation for French combing is \$1.25 clean, but it takes a very good lot of wool to bring that price. As a matter of fact, the bulk of the recent sales have been put through at not over \$1.20, and at one time during the month it was practically impossible to get even that figure for any large weight of wool. Fine and fine medium clothing wool is hard to quote on a definite basis, as it is simply a matter of the length of the staple. About \$1.10 to \$1.15 clean appears to be the current value of Territory clothing wool; but if it has an edge of French combing it may go to \$1.18, or even to \$1.20. Each lot has to be treated on its merits.

Half-blood staple wools have also rallied a little, after having sold during the month at as low as \$1.10 to \$1.12 clean, though possibly not for the best wools. Latterly the market has been pretty squarely on the basis of \$1.15, and moderate sales are reported at that figure. Now holders are beginning to talk \$1.20 for their best half-bloods, though manufacturers say that they can not pay any such price and live. Indeed, that is the usual attitude of the manufacturers to about all the advances recently sought to be established.

Fleece wools have shown similar tendencies and results. Fine Ohio delaines are quoted at 53 to 54 cents, just where they were a month ago, stocks and offerings of this grade being small, and the demand rather slack. Mill buyers have been showing a decided preference for fine staple Territory wool, rather than delaines. It has also been possible to pick up some Australian Merinos on this market, or even to bring them in from abroad, and send them to the mill, duty paid, at relatively less cost than fine delaines.

Given a shrinkage of 60 per cent, a choice lot of Ohio delaine at 54 cents in the grease would cost \$1.35 clean. Topmaking Merinos were to be had only a few weeks ago at 95 cents to \$1, and it is known that one large buyer picked up a big weight of these wools at \$1 to \$1.05 in bond. Super combing wools in bond sold quite freely at around \$1.10 clean. Adding the duty of 31 cents to these prices and making a suitable deduction for the better skirting and packing of the Australian wools, it will be readily seen that the competition from abroad for all the better domestic fine wools has been very keen. Now that the Boston market has taken a definite swing toward a higher price level, it is believed that there is no longer danger of the market for fine fleeces going down to the abnormally low figures current a year ago.

Half-blood combing is still quotable at 52 to 53 cents. Sales during the month have been small, owing to the lack of available offerings, but it is not certain that any really good wool was sold at less than 52 cents. There is talk in the trade now that there is a strong possibility that the price of the half-blood grade may shortly cross that of the delaines, and it is considered certain that quarter-blood fleeces will cross the three-eighths-blood grade in the near future. Relative scarcity of half-bloods and an unusually heavy demand for quarter-bloods would be the factors bringing about such a topsyturvy market.

There has been much interest in recent weeks in medium fleeces, and an enormous volume of quarter-bloods has changed hands, with a somewhat similar turnover in three-eighths-bloods. At one time during the month there was a heavy turnover in Ohio quarter-bloods at 48 cents, though some holders refused to accept such low figures. Then a little was reported sold at 49 cents, but almost immediately the price was jumped to 50 cents. As September closes the market for quarter-bloods is squarely on that basis, all the recent sales of standard Ohio wools

WANTED Range for Sheep

Sheepman with one hand but no range would like to get in touch with party owning feed with view of running sheep together.

Now located in Northern California. If assured plenty of feed would consider any place in California or Mexico.

Address "A," care National Wool Grower, 303 McCormick Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah.

CASCADE MONTANA RANCH of

BICKETT SWETT LIVE STOCK CO.
Is Offered For Sale

One of the finest stock ranches in the West. It is fully stocked with a high grade of sheep and equipped with all kinds of farming implements with sufficient horses to operate.

Feed and water are unsurpassed.
15,000 acres of deeded land.

The price and terms are interesting.

BICKETT SWETT LIVE STOCK CO.
6660 Lexington Ave. Hollywood, Calif.

We Make and Recommend

CHOROLEUM

The High-Grade Coal-Tar Dip

For Ticks, Lice, Mange and General Disinfecting

Ask for Circular No. 303 and the Big 6 Price List, which gives the uses and prices of all our products useful to the stockgrower and feeder. It's free.

The ANTISEPTIC PRODUCTS COMPANY
3103 Walnut St., Denver, Colorado.

having been at 50 cents. Three-eighths-blood combing wools did not go quite as low relatively as quarter-bloods, consequently the rally has not been quite as pronounced. The current quotation is 51 cents, with an occasional lot held at 52 cents, where at the lowest point of the summer around 50 cents was the market.

While the sale of worsted men's wear goods has been increasing, that of woolens has been falling off. Consequently there is a corresponding slackening of the demand from woolen mills. This has been felt particularly by the pullers and the handlers of pulled wools in this market. As a result there has been a marked decline in prices of some grades. A month ago choice AA wools were selling at \$1.30 to \$1.32 clean, and some lots were held at \$1.35. Recent sales of this grade have been made at \$1.25 clean, though offerings have been greatly reduced. Other fine pulled wools are about five cents the scoured pound lower than a month ago, fine A super being quotable at \$1.15 to \$1.20, super being quotable at \$1.15 to \$1.20.

Noils have shown a declining tendency of late. This is partly owing to lack of demand from the woolen mills and partly to the increased production, as the worsted mills are now generally running full. Fine domestic noils have recently sold as low as 90 cents, though some lots are still held at 95 cents. Half-blood noils are quoted at 85 to 88 cents, three-eighths-blood noils at 75 to 80 cents, and quarter-blood noils at 50 to 60 cents. Increased offerings of noils and the lack of demand from the woolen mills are said to be at the bottom of the little interest being shown by eastern buyers in the new fall wools now being shorn in Texas.

Shearing is now general in that state, but as far as known here nothing has yet been done for eastern account. It was reported at one time that some of the local speculators in Texas were taking small lots of the new wools at around 35 cents, but this is doubted, as that price would be above the parity of the Boston market. Moreover, samples of the early shorn wools received here seem to indicate that this

year's wools are shorter and heavier than last year. In this market fall Texas wools are not quotable. Twelve-months' wools are quotable at \$1.25 and eight-months' at \$1.15 to \$1.20.

The local wool trade is giving much attention to the current auctions in London and Australia. The fifth series of the London wool sales opened September 15, with available offerings of 225,000 bales. The series is now scheduled to end October 8, having been shortened a day on account of the good clearances made during the early part of the series. France and the Continent were large buyers from the start of the so-called Continental type of wool. England was doing very little and America nothing at all, as prices for Merinos were about 10 cents above the parity of the Australian auctions.

Lately, the activity in medium wools has stimulated American interest in the offerings of crossbreds, and they have been taking some lots of desirable wools. In a general way it may be said that the course of prices at the London sales, from September 15 to October 1, was generally downward on fine Merinos and upward on crossbreds.

Good clearances are also being made at the Australian auctions, with the general trend of prices fairly steady in all markets. Americans are reported to have bought about 20,000 bales in Australia from the reopening of the auctions July 7 to September 15. This total has been considerably increased since the latter date. Reported that the bulk of the purchases to date have been for manufacturers' account.

There has been a substantial movement in Montevideo crossbreds in the Boston market lately, the reasons being found in the same necessity that has brought manufacturers into the market for medium domestic wools. Prices of these grades have been advancing, and consequently importers' losses are being reduced.

Summing up the situation at the end of September, it may be said that the outlook is distinctly better, the worsted mills better employed, with a growing confidence in the future on the part of the Boston wool trade.

Situation Wanted

Married man, twenty-six years of age—Colorado Agricultural College graduate—with two years' experience as County Agent, and years of ranch experience, desires to operate sheep ranch for owner on salary or percentage basis. Reference furnished.

Address K, care National Wool Grower, 303 McCormick Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah.

HOME COMFORT CAMP



Built By
Sidney Stevens Implt. Co., Ogden, Utah

Kreso Dip No. 1

(STANDARDIZED)

An Exceptionally Good Sheep Dip

1 Part Kreso Dip No. 1 to 72 Parts
Water will kill

Sheep Ticks and Sheep Scab

It does not burn or irritate.
Does not injure the fleece or skin.
It heals shear cuts and wounds.

Economical • Easy to Use • Uniform

Use Kreso Dip No. 1 Freely

to keep all farm animals healthy, to kill parasites and for the rapid healing of cuts, wounds, scratches and common skin troubles.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLETS:

- No. 151. Care of Sheep.
- No. 160. Hog Diseases.
- No. 163. Care of Poultry.
- No. 185. How to Build a Hog Wallow.

For Sale at all Drug Stores
ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF

Parke, Davis & Co.
DETROIT, MICH.

RANCHMEN'S ROUNDUP

(Continued from Page 22.)

lieves that these data suggest that the average shrinkage of Texas wool has been overestimated and especially in southwest Texas, where most of the samples tested were produced. In addition to this service the scouring

plant at College Station has been used for determining the shrinkages on more than 1050 Texas Experiment Station wool samples, and 1000 mohair fleeces produced at the Ranch Experiment Station.

Mr. Jones also reported results of an experiment which had for its object a comparison of wool yields from

shearing once a year with yields from shearing twice a year. During the period 1920 to 1925 there were 709 fleeces in this experiment taken from sheep sheared only once a year and there were taken from sheep sheared twice a year, 735 fall-sheared fleeces and 726 spring-sheared fleeces. The 709 fleeces of one full year's growth averaged 9.21 pounds each; the 733 fall-sheared fleeces of one-half year's growth averaged 4.49 pounds, and the 726 spring-sheared fleeces of one-half year's growth averaged 5.24 pounds. In other words, the fleeces of the sheep sheared twice a year averaged an annual yield of 9.73 pounds, or 0.52 of a pound more than the fleeces taken from sheep sheared only once a year. There seems to be a question among ranchmen as to whether this extra half pound of wool is sufficient to pay for the extra shearing expense and reduced value of wool because of shorter staple in the case of sheep sheared twice a year. Applying recent market prices for wool, these results would make the annual wool returns from sheep sheared only once a year worth 78 cents per head more than for sheep sheared twice a year.

Another sheep experiment in progress has to do with the inheritance of skin folds of Rambouillet sheep and the relation of skin folds to weight of fleece and length of staple. This is proving to be a very intricate study and it has not yet progressed sufficiently to justify conclusions.

Dean J. A. Hill of the University of Wyoming, who is also considered dean of the wool production specialists of America, was on the program and gave an interesting lecture on the methods of culling range flocks for more profitable wool production. Immediately after this lecture he took the crowd to the barnyard and by the use of a flock of Rambouillet ewes he demonstrated this method of culling.

The writer told the ranchmen briefly about the results of some of the wool production experiments conducted by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry at the U. S. Experiment Station, Dubois, Idaho. Emphasis was

SHIP OR OFFER YOUR

SHEEP TO PELTS

104 N. MAIN ST.

HELLMAN BROS.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA WOOL WAREHOUSE CO.

LICENSE NO. 17

OWNED, OPERATED AND MANAGED BY WOOLGROWERS EXCLUSIVELY.

Our Annual Wool Sale Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1925**350,000 POUNDS GRADED WOOLS.****1200 BAGS ORIGINAL**

Office, Red Bluff, Calif.

Warehouse, Vina, Calif.

All Round Efficiency

Of 1,458 solid trains of fruit and vegetables hauled by Southern Pacific on fast schedule from Pacific Coast concentration points to the east during the first eight months of 1925, 1,324, or 91 per cent, arrived at the Company's eastern terminals on time. The 134 trains which failed to make schedule were only slightly delayed.

As part of its double track program for its line over the Sierra Southern Pacific has just completed a tunnel 10,320 feet in length, the third longest railroad tunnel in the United States. Work was carried on from both ends and when the tunneling forces met at the center the line of the tunnel checked by two inches and the floors met within one-sixteenth of an inch.

During a recent convention at Los Angeles fifty Southern Pacific dining cars reached Los Angeles, were cleaned, stocked with fresh supplies, and sent out again in one day. Every dining car was ready at train time.

In the construction of the Natron Cut-off in Oregon, Southern Pacific laid more than 6,000 feet of track a day in August.

On September 1, 1925, only 5.4 per cent of the freight cars on Southern Pacific lines were in need of repairs. The average for all railroads in the United States in 1924 was 7.8 per cent.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

placed on the great possibilities for increasing fleece weights of range sheep by increasing the length of staple as proven by the Dubois experiments.

The program included addresses by Director T. O. Walton, of the Texas Agricultural Extension Service, Dr. D. H. Bennett, Veterinarian of the Ranch Experiment Station, and Dr. Bennett's co-worker at the station, Mr. O. G. Babcock, representing the Federal Bureau of Entomology in animal parasite studies. Several leading ranchmen also addressed the assembly and took prominent parts in the discussions.

Following the lecture program there were demonstrations in the judging and shearing of fine-wool sheep and Angora goats, and a demonstration of grades and uses of wool and mohair. The sheep judging was demonstrated by J. V. Drisdale of Juno, Texas; the Angora goats by C. L. Carpenter, the Ranch Station shepherd, and the wool and mohair grading was demonstrated by Frank Grayson, wool and mohair grader of the Texas Experiment Station.

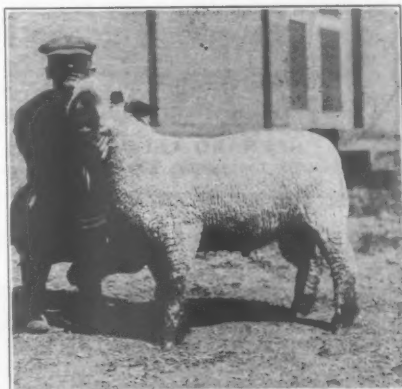
Much credit is due Director Youngblood and his associates, especially Mr. J. M. Jones, chief of Range Animal Husbandry; Mr. E. M. Peters, superintendent of the Ranch Station and the men of their staffs, for the success of this roundup.

SHEEP-MATING AND WOOL-GRADING DEMONSTRATIONS

Demonstrations in sheep-mating and wool-grading have become quite common events among California sheepmen. Since the first one, held in 1923 by the Humboldt wool growers, such demonstrations have been held practically every other month in some locality in the state, the most recent one being that held during the Tehama County Fair at Red Bluff. Professors R. F. Miller and J. F. Wilson of University Farm, Davis, California, conduct the demonstrations, which are arranged for by the County Agents.

HAMPSHIRE

J. NEBEKER & SON :: STOCKTON, UTAH



Offer For This Season:

A choice lot of Yearling Rams and Ram Lambs

Suitable for service this season Singly or in carlots

Also, a limited number of Ewes and Ewe Lambs

All Registered

Ewes For Sale

700 BREEDING EWES

Rambouillets with a light sprinkle of Hampshire-cross mixed in.

From two to five years old.

Prices reasonable. Can deliver after October 20. For particulars, write or phone

FRANK CRESS

Westcliffe, Colorado

American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Ass'n

Membership Fee \$10—No Annual Dues
Flock Books Free to Members. Volumes XXII and XXIII are being bound together and will soon be ready for distribution. Pedigrees now being received for Volume XXV. Over 115,000 sheep on record.

President

F. N. Bullard, Woodland, California

Secretary

Dwight Lincoln, Marysville, Ohio

For history of the breed, list of members, rules, pedigree blanks, etc., address the Secretary.

SHEEP FOR SALE

Perfectly Balanced Range and Ranch Sheep Outfit

Ideally and conveniently located. In the heart of the best range district of the inter-mountain west. Excellent spring and summer range. Well protected winter range right on the railroad. Ample fields and inclosed pastures.

Improved home ranch near high school.

8,000 prime breeding ewes, Lincoln-Rambola cross.

1,500 choice hand picked ewe lambs.

Full set choice Rambola and Hampshire bucks.

Complete equipment.

Sheep can be seen at Cokeville during October.

Terms to practical sheepmen. Write for further particulars or come and see the outfit. Address,

BOX 68, COKEVILLE, WYOMING.



One of My Stud Rams

CALIFORNIA RAMBOUILLETS

My Rambouillets are large, smooth and well covered with heavy fleeces of long white wool. They are bred in a high dry, country and are very hardy. I have 2000 one and two-year-old rams for this season. If you visit California, call and see my flocks. My prices are reasonable and my rams will suit the range country.

CHAS. A. KIMBLE
Hanford, Cal.

Complete Sheep Outfit For Sale

640A. ranch, with excellent improvements, near school, depot, town, and adjacent to free range. Price \$8000.00.

1200 ewes, including 30 head good bucks at \$11.00 each.

Included in above would be 10 year National Forest grazing permit, sheep wagon, tents, horses, lambing equipment, everything used for the proper handling of sheep, including dogs that money could not buy otherwise.

This band of sheep sheared 9 pounds of wool and from same was sold 100 per cent lamb crop, averaging 81 pounds.

Owner wants to return to banking business. Possession about Sept. 1st.

BERNARD ALLHANDS
LEADORE, IDAHO

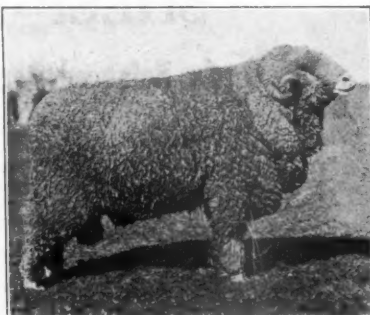
POLLED RAMBOUILLETS



My offerings:
425 Yearling Rams, all eligible to registration, and over half polled.
6 Registered Percheron Stallions, 3 years old.
Matched teams of Registered Percheron mares.

W. S. HANSEN, Collinston, Utah

Raup's Ohio Rambouillets



Sire in Service—C. P. Raup, 616

NOW OFFERING

A few Top Yearling Rams. 20 Yearling Ewes. 60 Ewes, mixed ages.

All ewes offered safely in lamb to sire shown above.

CHANDLER P. RAUP, Springfield, Ohio
R. D. 10

WYOMING COURT DECISION ON TRAILS

The Wyoming state supreme court has upheld the legality of the 100-foot stock trails in Natrona County, in the case of the Natrona County Wool Growers Association against Robert D. Hawley, a homesteader, thereby affirming the decision of the district court, which held that the 100-foot trails, instead of 500 feet, were just and reasonable.

This decision of the supreme court has been awaited with much interest by both homesteaders and the sheepmen, and ends a dispute which has been a troublesome question ever since the former began to settle upon the public domain, and consequently encroach upon the territory long used by the stockmen.

The sheepmen claimed that a trail 500 feet wide was necessary to trail their stock to shearing pens and shipping points. These trails were established by the board of county commissioners, and many of them were from 100 to 500 feet wide. When the homesteaders began to settle, many of the trails were on lands filed upon, and in many instances these trails were fenced up, so that they were practically useless to the sheepmen.

It is particularly against the fencing of these trails by the homesteaders that the sheepmen have waged a relentless war, and which has been resisted by the homesteaders through their organization.

The homesteaders have won their contention that a 100-foot trail was just and reasonable, but the supreme court in handing down its decision also decreed that all fences obstructing the trails must be removed, and in this the sheepmen have won a signal victory.

Leon Shaw.

WESTERN TEXTILE MANUFACTURING

The conservative and constructive report of E. T. Pickard, chief of the Textile Division of the Department of Commerce, is of value to wool growers and others who have been urged to become interested in new wool manufacturing enterprises in the West. In his recently published report, Mr. Pickard said:

"The Pacific Coast and Southwestern States are very much interested in various kinds of textile manufacturing, ranging all the way through cotton, wool, silk and linen.

"So long as such enterprises can be kept out of the hands of the professional promoters, there seems to be a future in the gradual growth of such industries. The difference between Western textile manufacturing enterprises sponsored by conservative interests who apply skilled management and merchandising and those companies which are the fruits of professional stock promotion, is dramatic.

Enterprises in Portland.

"For example, in and about Portland we find two plants manufacturing garments from locally made cloth and doing a business profitably and successfully. These plants have grown from small beginnings and are managed and supervised in all details by men who are directly interested financially. Their products are distributed all over the United States, and in one instance at least, the bulk of the commodities produced find a market east of the Mississippi river.

"On the other hand, results from the other type of undertaking have not always been so favorable.

"In one of the Pacific Coast States we find one mill properly organized, scheduled and managed, doing a very successful business, while another mill some hundreds of miles away is idle and deteriorating.

"In Texas there are several examples of successful textile plants. one of them running on a specialized product and operating two shifts. This is all the more remarkable in that the mill has only been in operation since the first of this year.

"Hardly a day goes by that some inquiry by letter or person is not made concerning the possibilities of textile mill development in the West and Southwest. Unfortunately, much of this enthusiasm is inspired by the fact that every one uses textiles in some quantity, at least, and that the mechanical and manufacturing trades are yearly increasing their demands.

Excess of Capacity.

"They do not realize, however, that there already exists a capacity to produce approximately 20 to 30 per cent in excess of the normal demands for the last few years. Furthermore, they are intrigued into the idea by the fact that they may produce cotton, wool, flax or other fibers locally, and that it appears to them logical that a mill ought to be successful when located in the centers of such production.

"This, however, might be regarded as the least important consideration, since of far greater significance are the questions of capital involved, technique of production, proximity of markets, available supply of skilled labor—or labor capable of being

MONTANA RAMBOUILLETS

I will have the usual number of pure bred Rambouillet Rams to offer for the 1925 season. These are bred from a pure bred Delaine ewe foundation and registered Rambouillet rams. They carry a very dense fleece and are large in size.

I will also have a number of yearling and lamb rams bred from the same kind of ewes and Lincoln registered rams. These are what you want if your wool is getting too short.

And 550 head of purebred Rambouillet ewe lambs.

C. R. TINTINGER, Cascade, Montana

Day Farms Rambouillet Flock

Is commanding nation-wide attention. It is composed of sheep possessing mutton form and Merino fleece. Sheep and wool experts have paid high tribute to the quality, uniformity and length and density of their fleeces.

To produce this type of sheep, scientific methods have been employed in mating our ewes with rams very carefully selected from America's leading flocks. We have done considerable line breeding.

Witness our accomplishments at the Salt Lake Ram Sale.

Will have 175 choice range rams on sale at the Salt Lake Stock Yards after September 1, 1925.

DAY FARMS COMPANY

WILFORD DAY, Manager

PAROWAN, UTAH

BULLARD BROS.

Breeders of Rambouillet Sheep

Woodland, California

FLOCK FOUNDED IN 1875

Having lost "Monarch" and "Ted", stuff sired by them is limited. Our offerings are:

250 two-year-old range rams.
300 yearling range rams.
100 head of yearling stud rams.
75 yearling ewes.
125 two, three and four-year-old ewes.

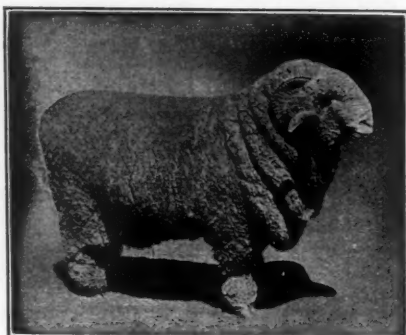
Correspondence Solicited



F. N. BULLARD, - Manager Sold L. N. Marsden, Parowan, Utah, in 1923, for \$1000.00

The CANDLAND RAMBOUILLETS

The blood and type of San Peter predominate in our flock.



Our foundation was laid by the use of sires selected from the best flocks of the United States and Europe.

SAN PETER

We are retaining only the best half of the ewes of our ram breeding flock. Our future offerings will be smaller but of still higher quality than in the past. Our pens of 25 Rambouillet Range Rams Topped the Salt Lake Sale in four out of the last five years.

W. D. CANDLAND & SONS, Mt. Pleasant, Utah

CORRIEDALE RAMS

Have 200 yearlings and two's—Range raised—original Lincoln-Merino foundation and bred for six foundations to Registered New Zealand Rams—including Littles, Ensors, Australian and New Zealand Land Co., Greenwoods and others. They are true Corriedale type in carcass and wool and the price is right. Only reason we have any two's is that quarantine last year prevented shipment.

REX E. BORD,
Olene, Klamath Co., Oregon.

**IN WRITING ADVERTISERS,
PLEASE MENTION THE WOOL
GROWER.**

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL KARAKUL BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

C. E. BOONE, Secretary
1201 SOUTH SANTA FE ST.,
EL PASO, TEXAS

Corriedales—Wool and Mutton

2500 Yearling Rams

500 Two-year-old Rams

Sired by imported rams selected from the flocks of the best Corriedale breeders of New Zealand

500 Registered Rams

300 Registered Ewes

All from imported sires and rams

Inspection and correspondence invited

Our sheep are the best obtainable, but our prices are moderate

These are the ideal range sheep. When crossed with Rambouillets, they will increase length of staple and percentage of lambs.

An old established breed and results are certain

Wyoming Corriedale Sheep Co.

Cheyenne, Wyoming

Phone 206

Ranch 5 miles from Cheyenne

readily trained—labor legislation with relation to similar legislation in other manufacturing states, taxation, cheap power, and several other considerations.

"With all these there remains the final test of capable mill management and merchandising of its products. However, the textile industry of the West and Southwest may be expected to have a steady growth during the next few decades.

"Some mill ventures may be organized by unscrupulous promoters, but eventually this type will fall by the wayside, while the manufacturing plants which are the fruit of economic demand, will continue to increase in number and efficiency.

"The increasing population of the Rocky Mountain States and of the Southwest is providing a growing local demand for textile products, and in addition this region occupies a strategic position in relation to foreign markets.

The Foreign Markets.

"There is the whole of Latin-America to supply, as well as between 800,000,000 and 1,000,000,000 people populating the Pacific rim. In this country foreign trade development will reach its greatest expansion in the Orient, and merchandising houses favorably located to supply those demands will reap the benefit.

"Of course, one great difficulty in producing cloth for the ultimate consumer, is the fact that an initial enterprise involves a considerable outlay of capital, if the whole processes of manufacture and finishing are to be taken care of. Not alone is the spinning and weaving to be taken into consideration, but local and foreign demands require certain types and qualities which necessitate various processes of bleaching, dyeing, printing, finishing, etc.

"Some of these processes are businesses of professional significance in themselves, and it hardly pays small mills to put in sufficient equipment to take care of their own limited requirements in all of these directions."

FEWER LAMBS ON FEED

Because the thin lambs were not obtainable, feeding operations in Kansas and Missouri will be smaller than last year. This situation can be modified some in the next thirty days if feeder offerings increase. The principal decrease has been brought about by the scarcity of lightweight lambs. They are scarce in the range country and feeders seldom handle native bred lambs in feed lots. Though the feeder has paid high prices for his thin stock, indications are that winter prices will be high enough to give him a good margin of profit. Because lambs going into feed lots carry more than usual weights, there will be liberal supplies of fed lambs marketed by the end of January. After that fed lambs weighing under 88 pounds will sell at the highest prices in several years past.

C. M. Pipkin.

PAID TO COME TO MARKET

Flockmasters this season who did not contract their lambs f.o.b. shipping points, but came on through to market found that they received a considerable net profit in doing their own marketing. This procedure will not always net the producer the most money, and it is hard to analyze the general situation far enough in advance to know which is the best course to pursue. There have been years when contract lambs have lost buyers plenty of money and in other seasons the buyers have made big profits. The law of averages, however, holds. In a ten-year period the man who markets his own production will come out about even with those who follow the practice of selling on contract. The man who contracts one year and the next year ships to market is liable to get more than his share of the bad breaks. C. M. Pipkin.

LAMB SHIPMENTS IN MONTANA

Lambs worth approximately half a million dollars will be shipped out of Montana to feeding centers and thence to eastern markets in the near future, according to buyers now touring various parts of the state. More than 30,000, contracted at 12½ cents, valued at around \$250,000, will be moved by the Chicago Producers Commission Company to feeding grounds in Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota and Indiana as soon as weather permits. More than 35,000 head from Wyoming are being handled by the St. Louis branch of the Chicago company. Numerous smaller shipments account for the Montana total of about 60,000, and the outlook is that Wyoming will ship an even greater number to Colorado and other central western states. L. S.

It is very seldom that the National Wool Grower offers premiums for subscriptions. But if you will read our advertisement on page 7 of this issue and study the two different knives offered, either one for two new subscriptions to the National Wool Grower.



SUFFOLK SHEEP

Wonderful crossing sheep. Very prolific, quick to mature, hardy and alert. Finest quality mutton with plenty of lean meat.

RESERVE CHAMPIONS SMITHFIELD, 1924.

The most popular crossing sheep today. *Particulars:* Secretary, Suffolk Sheep Society, 24 Princess Street, Ipswich, England.

The CHEVIOT SHEEP SOCIETY (Scotland)

"THE CHEVIOT" has proved itself superior to any other breed of sheep for WOOL and MUTTON production and is unsurpassed as a CROSSING PROPOSITION.

The Annual sales of pedigree EWES and RAMS will be held at HAWICK, SCOTLAND, on 15th and 16th, September, 1925.

Full particulars for EXPORT supplied by the Secretary, Mr. George Davidson, 1 Bridge Street, Hawick, Scotland.

The American Shropshire Registry Ass'n.



Organized 1884
Share of stock, \$5.00
7350 Stockholders.

No annual dues.

The Largest Sheep Organization in the World.

GEO. MCKERROW
President

J. M. WADE, Sec'y
Lafayette, Ind.

CORRIEDALES

Foundation flock imported from the prize-winning flocks of New Zealand and the individual prize-winners at the New Zealand Shows in 1919.



Undeafated Show Flock, 1925.

Corriedale wool is topping the market in New Zealand and government experiments at Dubois, Idaho, prove the Corriedale an economical lamb, with a high dressing percentage.

We offer for 1925:

A choice lot of Registered Shropshire and Corriedale Ewes and Ewe Lambs; also Rams in lots to suit.

CORRIEDALE SHEEP CO., WALTER CHAS. PRIDDY
Manager

Gridley, Calif.

SHROPSHIRE

The best that money can buy and good judgment select. The largest flock of Registered Shropshires in America.



Yearling Hampshire Rams in the Rough
The kind that have made Ridgecrest Hampshires famous

A comparison of both top and general average prices of Hampshire rams obtained at the National Ram Sale for the past several years puts Ridgecrest Hampshires in a class by themselves and establishes them as the Premier Flock of America.

H. L. FINCH, Owner, Soda Springs, Idaho

Range for 20,000 Ewes 2,000 Cattle

**FOR SALE
AS GOING CONCERN**

This concern has 46,000 acres of patented land in Arizona, and 300,000 acres on long-term lease, transferable to purchaser.

Possession of this ranch with 12,000 ewes and 1,200 cattle can be obtained by payment of \$150,000.00.

Address J, Care NATIONAL WOOL GROWER,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

FOR SALE

Sheep outfit complete, with 5500 breeding ewes and ewe lambs from same. For price and particulars

apply to

HANDLEY BROS.
Eureka, Nevada

Dispersal Sale of My Registered Flock of Hampshire Down Ewes, consisting of

200 YEARLING EWES.
150 TWO YEARS OLD.
150 THREE YEARS OLD.
200 FOUR AND FIVE YEARS OLD.
250 EWE LAMBS

Within the last few days acknowledged expert judges of Hampshires have pronounced this flock "One of the Best."

The ewes are low down, heavy boned, and well woolled. Imported sires have been extensively used. Their increase have topped the ram sales in the stud and range division.

I prefer to sell as "A Whole," but if I cannot, shall be pleased to help my old customers in their selections, and will sell in lots to suit them.

When founding a flock—or adding to it—it is well to remember **The Best Are the Cheapest.**

DURING THE PAST THIRTY DAYS OUR SALES INCLUDED THE TOP STUD RAM AND THE TOP PEN OF RANGE LAMBS IN THE NATIONAL RAM SALE. THIS STUD RAM, A LAMB, WAS THE HIGHEST PRICED HAMPSHIRE RAM EVER SOLD IN AMERICA.

IN THE IDAHO WOOL GROWERS' SALE WE HAD THE TOP IN SINGLE STUDS AND IN PENS OF TWENTY-FIVE HEAD.

ROBERT BLASTOCK, Filer, Idaho

DEER LODGE FARMS COMPANY



1000 Pure Bred and Registered Rambouillet Rams
Smooth, Large, Heavy Shearing

From ewes that sheared 12½ pounds and rams that sheared 20

DEER LODGE FARMS COMPANY

Deer Lodge, Montana

BOY SCOUTS ATTENTION!
IF YOU WISH TO OBTAIN A REGULATION SCOUT KNIFE
SEE PAGE SEVEN

